PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,322—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

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DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th Aug.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA	7588	R.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIWNTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
*CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA	....	3,506	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Bassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	THURSDAY, 29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 8th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 9th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

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Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	10
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cure	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	10

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.
WRITING CASES, WRITING DESKS, WRITING CABINETS.
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LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CABINETS, TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.
JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS, FITTED BAGS, FANS.
COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN Otte
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	I.O. SICARD, BRETON & HOAIG
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c	&c. &c. &c

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
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BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,280 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES:—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses." "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind." PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO.. } BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY NEXT, 12TH AUGUST.
DIRECT FROM AUSTRALIA &
MAUGURAL PERFORMANCE OF

ADA MAVEN CO.

New Depictation of Australian Bush Life
THE ORIGINAL FIRST PART
THE BUSHRANGERS
PRICES Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1901, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, &c., to the different Municipal and Plague Hospitals, from 1st September, 1901, to 31st August, 1902, or from 1st September, 1901, to 31st August, 1904.

2. Form of contract, specification, &c. can, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into this office in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 which together with the amount of Rs. 500 deposited with the tender will make the total contract deposit equal to Rs. 1,000. He will also have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges, if any, for preparing and executing the same. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest but it will be optional with the successful tenderer to have the same invested in approved securities at his expense.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.
Chief Accountant's office, Bombay, 7th August, 1901.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

SCALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc ones, Rs. 3-4 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY 8TH LANE AND ON THE WEST SIDE OF NAGDEVI ROAD.

HIGH COURT—O. C. J.
Suit No. 166 of 1901.

Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and Harun Janmahomed, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Hawabai and others.....Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following immoveable properties, on the following days and hours, on the premises:—

On SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that pieces or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the hereditaments and dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ketwady 8th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1996, Street No. 46 in Ward D. and under Collectors old No. 2182, new No. 2222, and Survey No 834 and new Survey No. 3482, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said No. 8 Khetwady Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the house of Jamsetjee Eduljee Tjoriwalla, and on or towards the south by the house of Suttoojee Cullajee.

On SATURDAY, the 17th August 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Nagdevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2375 and Street Nos. 502,504 and 508, standing in the name of Bulloo alias Bullodina Khas in the books of the Assessor of Assessment and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nagdevi Road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Ebrahim Jackeria, and on or towards the south by the Kala Chowkey Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Minshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Gopal, a insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundered and eight and two-ninths square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Masjid Bridge street, on or towards the south by the surat street, on or towards the east by land in the occupation of Kameli Sarji, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees assessed by the Collector of Land, revenue under No. 1196, and comprised in and demised by the indenture of lease dated the 19th of December, 1868, expressed to be made between the Trustees to the Port of Bombay of the one part, and Alibhai Karmali of the other part, together with the buildings, erected on the said premises bearing Municipal Ward No. 3242, street No. 47, 48, 53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Cuttma and Motilal, Attorneys for the vendor, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1901.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines.
Madras	Kuala Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, L

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Purjivandas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1901.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME II.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the said Act made CERTAIN ALTERATIONS in the STREET SCHEME heretofore made by the said Trustees under the provisions of the said Act for the Chakla Market and Dhobitalao divisions of Municipal ward C of the Island of Bombay (which scheme as originally made provided for the construction of a new Line of Street extending from the foot of Carnac Bridge and running in a direct line due West through part of the Chakla Market and Dhobitalao Divisions of Ward C to the Queen's Road which Road such new Line of Street was intended to join immediately South of the Hindu Cremation ground and at 3 cross Streets which were intended to connect Esplanade Cross Road with new Hanuman Lane and a 4th Cross Street which was intended to connect Picket Road with new Hanuman Lane and also provided for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board were necessary for or would be affected by the execution of the said scheme and which scheme was notified under section 27 (1) of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" published on the 22nd day of December, 1898), that such alterations involve in lieu of the construction of such Streets and the acquisition of such lands as before mentioned the construction of (A) a new line of street from the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Carnac Bridge Road to the junction of Lohar Chawl Street and Kalbadevi Road. (B) the widening of Syed Abdool Rahiman Street on the Eastern side thereof for a distance of about 200 feet from its junction with Carnac Bridge Road, (L) the construction of 4 Cross Streets 3 of which will connect Carnac Bridge Road with Lohar Chawl Street and the said new street (A) the 3rd of which will connect Picket Road with Lohar Chawl Street and the 4th of which will connect the last mentioned cross street with the 2nd mentioned Cross Street at an average distance of about 145 feet North of Lohar Chawl Street and (E) the widening of 1st Colebhat Lane on its Southern side for a distance of about 350 feet from its junction with Kalbadevi Road and the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme as so altered and that the said scheme as so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of lands other than those specified in the schedule which accompanied the original scheme when it was submitted to Government for sanction under the provisions of Section 29 of the said Act.

And that the office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme so so altered a map of the area comprised therein and Statements specifying respectively the additional lands so proposed to be acquired and such of the lands which were proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the scheme as originally made by the said Trustees and were included in the schedule before mentioned as are not proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as so altered may be seen at all reasonable hours—Dated this 1st day of August 1901.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

K. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 12), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scowabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.
Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-3.

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospectus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 6.

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 7-16 = + 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 = ,,
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£74 1-16 = + 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 15/16 = unchanged
,, New York	58 5-8 = ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 = + 1 1-2
,, New York	4·89 7-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent = ,,
,, Short London Bills	2 1-2 ,, = — 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 ,, = — 1-8

Amount, paid into the Bank of England... £ 75,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 13-32 — 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4·18	4·14	4·4	4·3	4·3
—2	—3	—4	—4	—4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port		4,000 bales.
Do.	last year	200 ,,
Exports to Great Britain		2,000 ,,
,,	Continent	8,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands		8 1-16 ,,
Futures, month of Sept.		7·12 — 18
Do.	Dec.	7·23 — 17

Linseed—58 1-2 plus 1 8 August-September Antwerp sellers, tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,810,000

Arrivals—Steinberger, R Rubattino.

Copper—Brazier ..... £ 78.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 6th August :—

Cotton	1,092 bales.
Wheat	3,177 cwts.
Linseed	2,030 ,,
Rapeseed	6,221 ,,
Gingellyseed	171 ,,
Poppyseed	698 ,,
Groundnuts	12
Castorseed	1,093 ,,
Rice	5,158 ,,
Myrabolams	nil ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

EXCHANGE.

The market is dull with a very small business reported. Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. for six months sight and at 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months sight. The enquiry for Bank paper is very limited, buyers having booked these requirements last week.

We quote,—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, France	109
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There have been large transactions reported in this market to-day. We opened at 96-15 for account, advanced to 97-6 declined to 97-4, again rose to 97-6 and closed at 97-3. As the time for the allotment of the new loan approaches, these fluctuations take place, but a strong bullish feeling has been apparent the last few days.

COALS.

This market is steady and increase prices are demanded, especially for Deshargar. A resale of Jardine's Navigation is reported at Rs. 13-6.

FREIGHT.

Sellers are asking higher rates, but buyers do not respond, and we hear of very little business to-day Small lots have been booked for Liverpool and Antwerp at 13s. 6d. and for Dunkrik at 13s.

SEEDS.

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 10-7 with buyers at the rate and few sellers. Business has been done in new crops at Rs. 8-11 to 8-12 for April May delivery.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 6-12 to 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi.

POPPYSEED is firm. A large business is reported at Rs. 9.

CASTERSEED is steady at Rs. 33-12.

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the fall in New York and Liverpool our local market keeps firm, with a good enquiry from the local mills and shippers to the far east. The days sales are estimated at about 2,000 bales. The Sutta market is slightly easier with quotations one rupee lower than yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhowsugger 3 12-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, AUG 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jelunga left here homewards yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Matiana left here outwards the day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Lamont arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 3rd instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Plassy arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Soudan arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Maclachlan left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Pekin (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Our Liverpool friends in their market report of date July 18th say :—Since our last prices show an advance of 1 to 3 points for old crops and of about 8 points for new crops. The market has again been entirely a weather market, with little business going on, but extremely feverish, small wonder, as the Americans have evidently once more succeeded in completely mystifying Europe. One moment cables came in stating that copious rains had fallen where needed, which statement the next moment was indignantly contradicted. During the past days there have been cables both official and private reporting general showers all over the cotton belt and the weekly report of the agricultural Bureu published the day before yesterday in New York is more favourable than expected. We do not wish by any means to say that sufficient rains have fallen, no doubt good continued rain would be of the greatest benefit. We cannot believe that much real damage has been done. We all know that drought is the only real enemy of cotton, and should we get a continuance of hot dry weather without any relief, then our views may have to be modified. So far we think the reports of damage are exaggerated. Thus we have every reason to expect very big supplies. Manchester is extremely quiet. Spot sales are small and are likely to continue moderate, as there will be the annual "wakes" in Lancashire right up to the middle of August, so that a good deal of machinery will be standing idle all the time. The drought in the states has had a far worse effect on corn and oats than on cotton, and the disaster which is overtaking these crops is exercising an adverse influence on the dry goods market, the purchasing power of the farmers being of cours seriously affected. We do not expect to see the low prices of the 1897-98 season with 11,200,000 bales crop, when middling on the spot is 3 3-11d., and when the whole trade of the world and the prices of every staple article were at their lowest ebb, but we do not think new crops at 4 1-4 and above are too dear, and ought to come down, and we should be glad to see our spinner friends sell hedges of say January—February—Futures against any stocks they may have of the raw material, yarn, etc., with a view to covering them in again after about 1-4d. to 1-2d. decline. With regard to the near positions, our anticipations that there would be a squeeze in July or August have not been realized. We think we may say on good authority that about 100,000 bales bought in New York lately will be shipped within the next four weeks to this port, and therefore the premium of August-September position over new crop positions, will, we should say, be further reduced. This morning July 19th, our Waco friends, our Little rock (Ark) friend, our Memphis friend all telegraph that good rain has fallen. The drought is evidently broken."

Double Options Aug.-Sep. 16 points.
,, ,, Oct.-Nov. 20 ,,
,, ,, Jan.-Feb. 44 ,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 39m. Sun sets, 6h, 31m. High water 5-21m., 5-5a. Low water, 11-10m., 11-43a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bank of Bombay, Annual Meeting, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July 1901 was 651 of which there were 95 males, 291 females and 259 children.

THE KHOJA SAJANBHOY MERRALLY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July the number of Koja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1630. Among them the number of new admissions was 295; classified as 86 men, 71 women and 138 children. The average daily attendance was 53.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers charged Shaikh Ibrahim Mahomed with importing opium weighing about five tolas which he had brought from San Francisco. Mr. Charles Reel, the Customs Preventive Officer, in his evidence said he examined the belongings of the accused in Prince's Dock and the opium was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, whereupon the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in defaul it to undergo one month's hard labour.

CLAIM ADMITTED.—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, disposed of the suit filed by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of the Byculla Iron-Works, against Molla Hasanali Hakimji and Brothers, to recover from the defendants Rs. 1,080-1-7, being the price of galvanized iron sheets supplied to them in March and April 1900. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Billimoria, pleader, for the defendants. Mr. Billimoria having admitted the claim, his Honour passed a decree for the amount claimed and certified Rs. 79-3-as the costs of the plaintiffs' solicitors.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—Not a day passes that a heavy shower or two does not fall in Bhownagar, where the total rainfall amounts to nearly 14 inches. Now, a break in the weather will be welcome. On Friday last it rained in torrents at Sihore measuring 3 inches within two hours' time. All the streets were flooded and vehicular traffic had to be suspended for the time being. A flight of locusts has appeared in Beojawadar, a village under agency. A report has reached here that a number of white rats have been found in the field of the Dhandhooca districts. The B. B. and C. I. mixed train which was due into Wadhwan at 10 p. m. did not arrive until 7 a.m. next morning owing to an accident which occurred three miles from Laktar Station, on Saturday last, when a wagon had run into this mixed train. The wagon was derailed and the ballast was ploughed about 200 feet.

DACOITY IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton disposed of the case of Imperator against Bajya Anandrao and Jijya Bhagujee. The accused were convicted in April last of the offence of dacoity by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who sentenced the first accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default one years' further rigorous imprisonment; and the second accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Robertson and Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The evidence showed that on the night of the 13th December last, the house of Dhularam was entered by a band of dacoits numbering more than five, and that property in gold and silver ornaments, and cash of considerable value was stolen, Dhularam, the complainant, was very roughly handled, and was suspended for some time, head downwards, to induce him to show where his property was hid. The places where the property was hid, were pointed out by Dhularam and Kisan. The witness Bhau was also beaten by the dacoits. The police patel, after the departure of the dacoits, sent a report to the chief constable of Shrigonda at Supe that a dacoity had been committed and much property was stolen and one or two men injured. The chief constable, after inspecting the complainant's house, took down a statement which was signed by the complainant and his son. The houses of the two accused and of the uncles of accused No. 1, were afterwards locked up and sealed. On the morning of the 16th December, the houses which had been sealed were searched, but no stolen property was found. On the following day the accused made certain admissions, and No. 1, in the presence of a "panch" produced from four different places in his field gold and silver ornaments, and Rs. 9 in cash from another hiding place. No. 2 produced Rs. 49 in cash the same day. Four of a combin full of bajri ears in his house, and next morning he produced from among the stones of the village wall three silver ornaments. The two accused afterwards made full and detailed confessions to the Third Class Magistrate of Jamkhed, Mr. Lucas, in the course of his judgment, remarked :—"I consider that Mr. Davar, the Public Prosecutor, deserves the highest praise for the way in which he has conducted this case, and for his able cross-examination both of the hostile witnesses for the prosecution and also of the defence witnesses. On the other hand, it is a matter for great regret that Mr. B. G. Deshpande, who was himself Public Prosecutor in this court for many years, should have put such witnesses as Punamchand, Ballajee, and Yesu into the witness-box when he must have known that their evidence was false, and that he should have made such a defence as the one which he has put forward in this case, I will not go so far as to say that he himself has tampered with the witnesses, but he must have known that these witnesses had been tampered with and tutored; and I cannot think he is so unsuspecting and gulleless after his long experience of criminal work as to believe that these witnesses were speaking the truth. If he again conducts a case before me in the way he has conducted this case, I shall most certainly make a reference to the High Court for the cancellation of his "sanad." Mr. Lucas, after an exhaustive review of the evidence, convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their lordships delivered separate judgments, and for the reasons stated in them, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th July :—

Submitted the papers underlying Trustees Resolution No 188, dated 4th June, 1901, dealing with the question of licensing cargo boats for work within the harbour.

Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 2nd July, 1901, on the question of regulating native vessels trading along the coast to and from Bombay, received for submission to Government. The Port Officer observed that it appears to him that it would be better to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Underwriters."

Resolution.—The report should be forwarded to Government with an expression of the Trustees' opinion that the matter is of such importance that in spite of practical difficulties referred to in the Port Officer's report consideration should be given to the suggestion made by the Underwriters Association that Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act should be made applicable to all native craft plying coastwise.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th July 1901.	Total from 1st April to 28th July 1901.	For week ending 29th July 1900.	Total from 1st April to 29th July 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	347	21	357
,, ,, out of ,, ,,	15	350	19	353
,, transported	12	236	17	220
,, attended to	...	24	2	30
,, warped	...	14	2	16

THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest Mr. Wadia's letter in your issue of to-day. I am myself a merchant doing a large business and consequently all that he has been writing about is keenly followed by most of us. The subject is a very difficult and intricate one, and in spite of all my commercial experience I do not think one would clearly understand the subject; but for the simple and kind manner in which all his letters are written. There is no doubt left in my mind that the 16 penny rupee, if allowed to continue long, must ruin the country. The simple fact is this that for every 11 1-2d. if you take 16d., surely somebody must pay. I have just got my copy of "Capital" dated the 1st instant in which Major E. F. Elliot writes as follows :—"Mr. Wadia's letters seem to me to be full of good sense and to the point." I quite agree with the above writer.—Yours, &c.,

MERCHANT.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK.

The annual meeting of the Anjuman-I-Islam, Bombay, was held in the Karimiah Library Hall of the Anjuman on Friday. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, Mr. Carimbhoy Ibrahim presided.

The report showed that the Anjuman had made very satisfactory progress during the past year. Fifteen new members joined the Association. The Free Library established by Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim was largely resorted to by the middle classes. A large number of new books was added to the Library. Mr. Hajee Mahommed and Hajee Yusuf, merchants, gave a donation of Rs. 17,500 for the construction of a Boarding House in connection with the Anjuman High School. The Anjuman has at the cost of Rs. 30,000 constructed a Boarding House close to the High School building. It is capable of accommodating forty boarders. The building is constructed on modern principles, the locality is very healthy and the building well ventilated. As the boarding house is primarily intended for middle class students, the charges are fixed at the very low rate of Re. 1/ per month. This sum includes boarding, lodging, light and service charges. At present there are 20 boarders, who are from Sindh, Guzerat, Deccan, Central Provinces, Mysore and Southern Maratha country. Well-to-do Mahomedans showed a good deal of enthusiasm in rendering monetary assistance to the Anjuman. Mr. Mahommed Hassan Makha made a permanent annual grant of Rs. 200 for the maintenance of the Library. Mr. Hajee Suleman Shah Mahommed of Cape Town gave Rs. 525 and Mr. Hajee Mahommed Cassim gave Rs. 200 as donation for the purchase of books for the use of the Library. The latter gentleman has also given a donation of Rs. 300 to the Anjuman Madrasa funds. Mr. Hajee Sabu Siddik made a permanent annual grant of Rs. 250 for the distribution of prizes amongst the successful students of the Anjuman schools. In addition to the above the large sum of Rs. 33,000 was made over to the Anjuman to be utilized in aiding higher education. The Anjuman established scholarships in the names of the donors and awarded the scholarships for the past year as under :—Professor Mirza Hairat Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per month were awarded to Sayed Badiuzzaman, Mezmar Husain and Shah Husain Haidar of the Arts College and Miranjee Omar of the Medical College. Hajee Haroon Siddik Scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per month were given to Haidarkhan Ahmedkhan, Engineering College, and Abdul Gafoor of the Medical College. Two Aiamjee Peerbhoy Scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem were awarded to the students of the Anjuman High School.

Amongst the important public meetings held under the auspices of the Anjuman-I-Islam and presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Tyabjee were meetings devoted to the collection of subscription for the Dufferin Fund and the Hedjaz Railway Fund. It is gratifying to note that Rs. 30,000 have been so far collected for the Hedjaz Railway Fund. If the present efforts were maintained, the report stated, that amount would be easily doubled in a short time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee was re-elected President and Messrs. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed and Kazi Kabiruddin have been elected Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Committee of management.—Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee : Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla ; Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram ; Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani ; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam ; Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Musabhoy ; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Husain Hakim ; Nawabzada Nasrullakhan ; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin ; Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed ; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahommed ; Messrs. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail ; Hajee Abdul Sattar ; Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail ; Amiruddin Tyabjee ; Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; Camruddin Amiruddin ; Carimbhoy Ibrahim ; Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed ; Haji Abdul Karim ; Najmuddin Tyabjee ; Rahimtulla Khairaj ; Shaik Adam Yusufbhoy ; Hajee Mahomed Makki Hajee Abubakar and Mahomed Hassan Makba.

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, acting Chief Judge, the suit filed by Abdoola Khaki and others, trading as auctioneers and commission agents under the name and style of A. Readymoney and Co., in Bank and Green Street, Fort, against Mr. Dadabhoy Moosabhoy, carrying on business in gold embroidery at Kalbadevi Road, for the recovery of Rs. 1,080, being the amount of commission on a sale of immoveable property and Rs. 60 for printing and other changes incurred in connection therewith, was called on for hearing.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Yorke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors. The property in respect of the sale of which the plaintiffs had claimed their commission was situated at the junction of Duncan and Falkland Roads. The defendant was a mortgagee of the property, the mortgagor being one Dayal Manji Caltionji. The plaintiffs first submitted a bill of Rs. 2,160 as their commission at the rate of two per cent. This amount they were subsequently induced by the solicitors of the defendants to reduce to the sum now claimed by them. This had, however, not been paid, and hence the suit.

Mr. York-Smith raised the following issues for the defendants : (1) Whether the managing clerk of the defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co. had given and undertaking to pay the plaintiffs' bill, as alleged, after it was reduced ? (2) Whether the amount claimed in the suit was proper and reasonable ? (3) Whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the whole or any part thereof ? Mr. Yorke-Smith said that the reduced bill was to have been submitted to the mortgagor before it could be paid As the bill for Rs. 2,160 was considered excessive, the plaintiffs were asked to make out another bill and submit it to the mortgagor, who was to pay all the expenses.

Mr. Brown said that the work done by the plaintiffs was for the mortgagee, and although the original bill was reduced at the instance of the defendant, they were asked to stand off.

His Honour inquired of Mr. Yorke Smith as to what sum his client considered reasonable.

Mr. Yorke-Smith replied that he could not say what would be a reasonable sum.

Mr. Brown said that the defendant had engage the auctioneers without fixing specific and proper charges and under the circumstances the law presumed that it would be an ordinary charge. In the first place it was unwise on the part of the defendant to entrust the sale of such a nature to the auctioneers without coming to a specific agreement. The ordinary rate of commission charged on a sale of this kind was two per cent. In consequence of competitions now prevailing in auctioneers' business the plaintiffs were prepared to accept a lesser sum than that at first demanded. Had the suit been filed for an amount at the rate of two per cent. the plaintiffs would have no difficulty in proving that. Moreover, the case had been rendered clearer and easier for the plaintiffs, as the charges had been reduced to one per cent., which should have been paid, but which had not been paid.

After hearing the evidence adduced on behalf of both the parties, his honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,080, and certified Rs. 51 as costs of the plaintiffs' solicitor.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th July, 1901 :—

Frederick Small, draper, of 1 Witham Bank, Boston, in the county of Lincolnshire, England, for an improved device for cutting canvas or other material ; Oesterreichische Gasgluhlicht and Electricitate-Gesellschaft, of 4, Schleifmuhlgasse, Vienna, Austria, for an improved means for supporting the Osmium filaments of electric incandescent lamps, Wilhelm Widmann, manufacturer, of Miguelstrasse, 311, Frankfurt-on-Main, in the Empire of Germany, for an improved calcium carbide admission valve for use with acetylene gas generators ; William John Sharland, station master, N.-W. Ry., Nowshera, for a new system of line-clears by electric telegraph; Auguste Lumiere and Louis Lumiere, manufacturers of photographic plates, both of 21, Rue Saint Victor, Lyons, Monplaisir, France, for improvements in reversible panoramic photographic apparatus ; John Roger, 6, Coningsby-road, Finsbury Park, London, N., late a teaplanter in Ceylon, and Monsague Kelway, Bamber, agricultural chemist the Laboratory, Hyde Park corner, Ginnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon, for improvements in producing a pure soluble extract of tea ; John Francis O'Rourke, engineer, of 53, West 35th-street, Borough of Manhattan city, county, and state of New York, U. S. A., for improvements in subterranean or subaqueous dam or foundation costruction; George Crocker Smith, mechanist, of 57, Odessa street, St. Kilda, in the State of Victoria, Australia, for a new or improved grip or fastening apparatus for the windows and louvres of railway carriages, tramcars and other vehicles, also applicable to doors drawers, gates, and the like : Neerpayr Kanagasaba Aachary, merchant, residing at No. 134, Rasappachetty Street, Peddoo Naick Pettah, Black Town, Madras, for a water lift, and Francis Arthur Rich, mining engineer, of Karangahake in the Provincial district of Auckland, and colony of New Zealand, for improvements in speed changing gear for bicycles and other cycles and the like vehicles.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

Wednesday :—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind and Cutch and depression in North-West India extends further south than it did yesterday. The barometer has fallen briskly in Bengal and in Simla and Mussoorie hills and adjacent districts. Usually steep gradients prevail in North-West and Central India and winds are blowing strongly on the Kathiawar coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and rain has increased in Assam. Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in Behar, Himalayas and sub-Himalayas and Gangetic plain. Mussoorie and Meerut have received four inches, Akyab, Tezpur and Benares three ; Kindat, Mymensing, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga, Rawalpindi, Dehradun and Delhi two ; Patna, Purnea, Bareilly, Saikot, Chakrata, Simla Murree and Lucknow, one. Light to moderate rain has continued in Rajputana and Central Provinces. The only heavy fall on the West Coast is three inches at Karwar. Jaipur has also received three inches, Sambhar and Sambalpur two, Ajmer, Pachmarhi, Jubulpur, Raipur and Hazaribagh one. Conditions continue favorable for showers in the Central Provinces, West Gangetic plain, Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas and Rajputana and are more favorable to-day for showers in Gujarat. The bay current is giving slightly increased rain in Assam and East and north Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade, Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	74	81	69	47	73	52	64	62
Wednesday, 7th August	00	73	00	35	00	22	00	74
Total	75	54	69	82	73	34	65	36
Total fall to August, 7, 1900	49	14	52	12	50	97	53	25
Total fall to August, 7, 1899	26	44	27	20	32	10	22	90

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 7th August	0	28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH OF AUGUST.

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·299	SE	7	89·6	79·9	91	...	10·46	+0·63
Sirsa	...	SE	G	92·0	77·1	88	0·22	3·89	—3·42
Delhi	29·365	SW	1	84·7	77·5	91	2·23	13·31	—1·84
Agra	29·403	SW	5	88·0	76·9	93	0·14	8·73	—7·34
Cawnpore	29·401	SW	1	87·3	79·1	89	0·13	10·62	—5·01
Allahabad	29·381	WSW	4	91·6	80·3	83	0·01	6·71	—13·45
Jhansi	29·432	WSW	3	90·7	79·1	89	0·61	19·01	—1·97
Jacobabad	29·239	SE	4	108·4	82·5	66	...	0·55	—1·39
Karachi	29·398	WSW	17	90·4	79·2	83	...	0·49	—1·00
Jeypore	29·441	SW	4	83·2	75·1	87	3·35	9·44	—4·81
Ajmere	29·432	SW	9	89·4	76·8	82	0·56	4·56	—3·06
Deesa	29·460	SSW	19	87·1	76·5	93	0·02	5·40	—10·12
Ahmedabad	29·5·5	S	3	84·2	77·1	86	0·11	13·45	—14·00
Bhuj	29 450	W	25	88·3	74·9	90	...	2·25	—7·26
Jamnagar	29·451	SSW	18

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MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
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GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

					PRIZES.	Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	...	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	...	...	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	...	...	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	...	...	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	...	...	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	...	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5	„	...	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1	„	...	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

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HIGH COURT.—August 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Judgment.

651-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbeebee widow and another vs Abdul Lutiff bin Shaik Mahomed and Yoo others—Ardeshir H D and Co Thakurdas and Co and In person.

For Dismissal under Rule 42.

287-01—D D Romen for pauper—Beatrice Susan Lestourgeon vs James Shepherd son Lestourgeon.

320-01—Madhawjee V Nundram Onkar and another vs Kunij Behari Ramnarayen and others.

413-01—D D Romer—Doosabhoy Rajan vs Dayabhai Parbhudas.

414-01—D D Romer Dosabhoy Rajan vs Vallabhdas Balmukandas and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

417-01—Thakerdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Baroocha vs Gordhandas Ranchhredas—Mathubhai J and M—Part heard.

411-01—Jamsetjee and R—Ramjee Damina vs Hurjirxm Soonderjee and others—Captain and V.

443-01—Crawford B and Co—Blackie Son, Ld vs E Seymour Hall.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-01—In person—Rajbai vs Soni Khima Jala—Shamrao & M

22-01—In person—Hirabai widow vs Ramjee Javerchand and others

25-01—In person—Doorgabai vs Narayen Babajee Sett Tharvall and others—Dapatary and F.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—for postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.

359-00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C N Snow and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For dismissal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Colaba Land and Mill Company Ld Nowrojee Manock Wadia petitioner—Nanu and H for petitioner and Crawford B and Co for the Company.

256-01—Mulla and M—Dawood Hajee Jacob vs Mesnabai and another—Smetham B and N.

222-92—F P Pavri—Chhaggai Jaitha vs Jetha Dhanjee—Mathubhai J and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-01—Unwalla and P—Samuel R Samuel vs Shalome Bapoojee—Mantri and B. Part heard.

751-99—Khunderao and S G Ram Shahimal and others vs Mithelal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

429-95—Payne G S and M—N Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioners Report.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

587-00—Maganlal and J—Syed Hoosein Ulliud Syed Hoosein Ali vs Hajee Meya Vallad Balloo Meya Patan Taknie and another—In person.

Long Causes.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hossein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Bukah bin Syed Aminula vs Essoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.

851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sena Siba and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

532-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Tyebally Karrimjee and others vs Sarafally Muhomedally Tanawala—Little and Co

4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.

160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag Advocate General vs Jawardhan Balkrin—Craigie L and O.

612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

258-00—Ardeshir D and Co—M Snowjee and others vs H Anandjee and others—Bhaishanker K and Daphtary and F.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 3rd August, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 3rd August, 1901..	4,807,275
3. Balance to be remitted from 4th August, 1901 to 31st March, 1902	11,692,725

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 12th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901— G I P Rsystem...	3,82,669	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ..	73,139	2,38,322	2,773	3,11,234
Total....	4,55,808	9,57,918	10,504	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900— G I P Rsystem...	3,37,880	7,32,606	1,67 4	10,80,560
I M R do ...	80,685	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total ...	4,14,565	10,77,078	25,294	15,16,937
Increase or (G I P R Decrease... (I M R...	+18,782 −7,546	−12,360 −1,06,750	−6,943 −7,847	+29,486 −1,22,143

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th July 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	304	8	490
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,90,000	2,95,000	8,000	4,98,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	2,72,000	4,35,000	12,000	7,19,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,870	2,33,779	4,865	3,24,535
Per mile of Ry. do.	186	507	11	704
Total to corresponding date do.	2,72,161	7,85,198	9,095	10,66,454

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 98,505
Decrease to date ..... „ 3,47,454

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MALLITTE—ELLIOTT—July 30, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow, George E Mallitte, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Col W P Elliott, R M L I, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir William Elliott, K C B.

DEATHS.

TOWNSEND—August 2, at Welwyn, Bangalore, Henry E Townsend, of Kachyie Estate, Hassan District, aged 37 years.

ZSCHERPEL—July 31, at Vizagapatam, Doreen Millicent, the dearly-loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs C H R Zscherpel, aged 6 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

WET HARNESS ROTS
QUICKLY.

"HARDING'S WATERPROOF JET." will make harness, aprons, carriage Heads, sporting Boots, leggings, &c., perfectly impervious to the heaviest rain,

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

THE HITCH AT PEKING.

LORD LANSDOWNE, in the Upper House, on Tuesday, made a long statement regarding the situation in China, but he does not appear to have taken his colleagues into his confidence as to the instructions given to Sir Ernest Satow regarding the signing of the Protocol. That Sir Ernest merely acted on instructions, when he notified to his colleagues that England was unable to sign the document, we may take for granted. Lord Lansdowne was, at the time, fully cognisant of the fact that the British Minister was not to sign, and Parliament will again have ample justification for complaint. It is only a week since Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the Commons, stated that the negotiations at Peking in connection with the Chinese indemnity were on the point of conclusion, and on the 27th ultimo Reuter informed us that it was expected that the negotiations would be finished and the Protocol signed within a fortnight from that date. To-day's announcement would, therefore, come as a surprise if Peking correspondents had not warned us to put little faith in statements that the deadlock was at an end. At the time they wrote Ministers freely admitted that the prospect of the conclusion of negotiations was growing darker. The deadlock was due to the difference between Great Britain and Russia concerning the details of the plan for the payment of the indemnity. All the Ministers were agreed upon a scheme early in June, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, but Great Britain disapproved of the arrangement owing to the necessity for protecting her commercial interests. Neutral Ministers assert that either Russia or Great Britain must make material concessions before the conclusion of an agreement is possible. Meanwhile, the committees of Ministers were working at comparatively unimportant details, such as navigation improvements and the like, expressing the opinion with some display of impatience that if the financial question were settled, the negotiations could be closed within a day. A semi-official statement, issued from Washington, admits some more light on the subject when it states that as soon as some other nations found that their allotment of the Chinese indemnity, as originally fixed, was in danger of being disturbed owing to Japan's request for an increase, they came in with increased demands. Therefore Japan, finding that insistence on her request would completely block the negotiations at this phase, withdrew her request for the present.

It was understood that the United States Government will do its utmost to secure compensation for Japan in some other way in the future. Mr. Rockhill had then been instructed to assent to the discussion of the proposal for an increase of the Chinese customs dues in order to provide means for the payment of the indemnity. But the American Government was still opposed to the project, and the instruction was only sent in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations. The hitch in the negotiations on this subject was due entirely to the issue raised with regard to the increase of the customs. In connection with the proposal to double the customs duties, Great Britain maintained that as she and the United States send to China the greater part of that country's commerce, the proposal amounts to making them assume the burden of the indemnity. Which is quite true. Yet Reuter, explaining Lord Cranborne's prophecy, informed us that the deadlock had already terminated, a fact which was mainly due to the Russians waiving their demand for an increase in the Maritime customs beyond five per cent. and the acceptance of the British proposal that in the event of the revenue ultimately proving inadequate for the indemnity the Powers should re-assemble and consider the necessary changes. Lord Lansdowne is as optimistic as Lord Cranborne, and while the latter assures the Commons that there was no reason to believe that Russia, at the proper time, would not give up the section of the Northern Railway outside the Great Wall, the former tells the Lords that it was not unreasonable that Russia should remain in Manchuria, as there had been a renewal of disturbances there, and England's outstanding matters with Russia would be dealt with in the most temperate and conciliatory spirit. We need not, however, hope for German assistance, for they ignore Manchuria, which reduces their liability to us to a mere phrase. It is remarkable in this connection that the "Priamurskija Viedomosti" to hand by last mail, reports a rumour persistently current at Peking to the effect that Russia has informed China of her intention not to restore Manchuria to her until China has ceded in return a larger district bordering on the territory of Semipalatinsk, and a great portion of Neestem Thibet, which borders on the Hindoo Koosh. Moreover, Russia has made some other demands, which, however, do not concern territorial cessions. In those demands may be found the secret of Sir Ernest Satow's refusal to sign the Protocol, but it appears that the sky became clear in the Far East for a moment only that it might became the more darkly overclouded.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE enthusiastic supporters of the Euphrates Valley Railway project or of any of the various other plans for running a line in the Mesopotamian Valley, should read the report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul, Herr Alfred Rappaport, on the commerce of Bagdad, in 1900. There can be little doubt that a railway in that region, whether part of a whole connecting Europe and India, or simply helping to develop the resources of Turkey in Asia, is desirable, but without some system of irrigation which would render more of the country fertile, and thus bring freight to the railway, a great part of it is not likely to pay. There are some short-sighted people who consider that water-transport on the Tigris—which is only possible for large vessels when the river is high—would compete with the railway and ruin its chances of profit. But if the prayer of such people should be heard, it would result in the further impoverishment of the country, and the argument that the stretch of railway from Bagdad, through Bussorah to Koweit would pay better when the river was too low to carry cargo boats, does not itself hold water when we know that the drying up of the river means fatal consequences to the general economy of the country, which would cruelly affect all interests, trade and other, including the railway itself. Whether the railway can be made to pay without a concurrent attention to the re-establishment of the waterways of the country is a question that needs debating. A Russian projector, Count Kapnist, held that at first only the local traffic would pay, and he made it a condition of his proposal, since withdrawn, for his Syrian-Mesopotamian line, that instead of an interest guarantee he should be given liberty to construct smaller feeder-lines. The Anatolian project held the field when his retired. A survey commission was sent out in 1899 and worked until the spring of 1900 and its itinerary, whichever line the railway eventually takes, is of some interest. The route lay from Konieh to Adana partly by Aleppo and Urfa, partly by Malatia and Diarbekir. Here again a further divergence was necessary, one branch going by Mardi the other by the left bank of the Tigris to Mosul. From Mosul the two roads leading to Bagdad were utilised, that on the right bank over Tekrit, and the Caravan route by Kerbeck-Jebel-Namrin, and a diversion to Khanikin on the Persian frontier was undertaken. From Bagdad the expert members of the commission returned by Deir to Aleppo and the others by steamer to Bussora and from there to Koweit. Their return journey followed the right bank of the Euphrates to Feludscha, then through Anah and Deir to Aleppo and Alexandretta. Since this survey, during which the much discussed concession had been granted, nothing authentic has been heard of the railway, yet the Consul considers it very improbable, that the project is abandoned, although the further proceedings connected with it move it but slowly. The concession was based on an undertaking between the "Deutsches Bank" which took a sixty per cent. share of the cost, and the "Imperial Ottoman Bank," and the "Regie Generale des Chemins de fer," which between them undertook forty per cent. of the expenses, two directors of each group to have a seat and vote on the directorates of the other. Russia or any other Power may find that she speaks too late if she now objects to the negotiations which in Constantinople are considered concluded and satisfactory.

It is impossible with the information to hand to say whether or in how far the railway would pay. As for the portion of the line from Khanikin through Bagdad to Kerbela, the profit is certain, as every year from forty to fifty thousand pilgrims go and return by this road and the present traffic by caravan between Bagdad and the Persian frontier, according to the most careless estimate, promises a thousand wagon loads at least. For the prospects of the line between Bagdad and Mosul everything depends on which route it takes, whether through the fertile and thickly populated districts, where producers cannot export for want of transport, or by the route where it will have the serious competition of the cheaper Kelek system. Whatever the eventual result for Mesopotamia of the construction of the railway may be, Consul Rappaport considers that the present predominance of English and Indian products in its import trade cannot be shaken, as Manchester goods and the exotic products of India offer specialities with which, under present conditions, no other country can compete. Nevertheless it is, he thinks, probable that the increase of prestige and influence which the States constructing the railway would acquire, must favourably affect their trade. It is useless to look on the project as threatening the trade interests of other continental States, as doubtless the purchasing power of the population will be increased and consequently the export trade of all manufacturing countries will share more or less in the impetus thus created, the greatest benefit naturally accruing to the country which at the moment has most energetically developed its commercial activity. France and Germany in consequence of their share in the construction of the railway will doubtless have an easier task than others. We must remember, that the railway once built, Mesopotamia will automatically enter into active competition with the other trading countries of the world, and will display and require as much energy and activity as other provinces of Asia. Her exports will undoubtedly increase, for the railway will reach districts which at present for want of transport manufacture only for the local markets. Other advantages must follow, such as the greater security of the public, the increase in the value of land, and above all in the spread of civilisation. Thus speaks the Consul. He is clearly a sanguine man, for are there not other countries where railways have promised all the blessings of peace, plenty and civilisation, and yet wars, famines and the police stalk through them quite as frequently as in the good old sleepy days that knew not the iron line nor the wild whistle of the locomotive? These will certainly wake up the inhabitants of the lotos-eating Euphrates and Tigris provinces, and drive them on to join in the trade-race with the rest of the commercial world.

TO CHANGE THE CRICKET SEASON.

WE notice that a suggestion has been made to change the Bombay cricket season to the cold weather months, which is probably the outcome of the continuous spell of wet weather local cricketers have experienced since the season started bringing in its train disappointments in the shape of drawn and abandoned matches. There is nothing new or original about the suggestion, as the change has several times before been mooted during the last ten years, with the result that difficulties of an insuperable nature have been found to exist. Our sympathies are with local cricketers in the disadvantages under which the game is played, but we cannot see how things are to be remedied unless a plan can be formulated for the whole Presidency. Were it only a question of changing the local season no serious opposition could be raised, but the matter is one which affects all the cricket centres in the Presidency throughout which the game is played in the monsoon months. Even those most in favour of the suggested change will admit that unless its operation could extend to Poona, Belgaum, Mhow, Dharwar, Ahmednagar, and other places any attempt to further the scheme would be worse than useless. Nothing but failure could attend any alteration that split up the cricket season and this local cricketers would not be long in finding out. Poona cricketers would be averse to any change, and indeed we do not see how it would be possible for them to arrange for cold weather cricket. The Poona season begins in June and ends in October, and it is only during these months that the majority of cricketers can find the time to play. In the cold weather months most of them are either absent in Bombay or elsewhere, or are, in the case of district officers, precluded from playing by reason of their duties which keep them out of headquarters for the greater part of the year. As in the case of Poona cricketers so it is with those in other outstations and we cannot think of any arrangement which would work in with the desired change and make cold weather cricket general throughout the Presidency. A Bombay season without matches with Poona and other outstations would be to use a hackneyed expression like Shakespeare's masterpiece without the part of the Melancholy Dane, and is not to be thought of. The two annual matches between the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas form the chief attraction of the season and any attempt to interfere with these time-honoured fixtures would, we imagine, be extremely unpopular. Another and even more important question occurs to us in connection with the proposed change. Supposing Bombay cricketers were to decide upon the cold weather months for the season without concerning themselves about Poona how would the change affect the annual fixtures between the Europeans and Parsees of the Presidency? It will be obvious to all who take the slightest interest in the game that any such change, unless it became general, would have a very harmful effect and would probably lead to a discontinuance of these matches. It would never be possible for the Europeans to place anything like a representative team in the field with all the best up-country players more or less out of form and the fixtures even if continued would lose nearly all interest for lovers of the game. This, we think, is the strongest argument that can be put forward against any change in the season being effected. Things are admittedly the reverse of favourable for local cricketers, but there seems no way out of the difficulty or if there is we shall be glad to learn it. The proposed change would be against the best interests of the game, so local cricketers must perforce reconcile themselves to the inevitable.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER REPORTS.

THE martial spirit which prompts so many civilians to join Volunteer Corps is, perhaps, as much in evidence in Bombay as any other place in India, and judging from the annual reports for 1900-1901 of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, which have just been issued, there is little danger of that spirit dying out. Alarmists in England may talk of the necessity of introducing the conscription system, but here in India there is little or no difficulty in keeping the various Volunteer Corps up to full strength and "feather-bed" soldiering, as it used to be styled at home before the volunteers proved their worth in the South African War, is entered upon with an interest and zest which places them very little behind the regulars in a military sense. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Report is a very satisfactory one. In shooting, the Battalion figure of merit is a percentage of 58·00, being one point better than that of last year which those with any experience of Musketry will admit is a good record. The number of extra efficients this year is 421 against 376 of last year, being an increase of 45. The Battalion, which during the year has increased its strength by about sixty men, turned out in good force for the annual inspection and the Inspecting Officer, Colonel Riddell, made a satisfactory report. Turning to the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps report we find that the total strength of the Corps is about the same as last year. The average attendance at drills has been good (recruits excepted), and Brigadier-General Ventris in his report of the annual inspection made the following remarks: "A satisfactory report. The interest and zeal displayed by all ranks at the Annual Inspection is very creditable."

THE CHIEF COMMAND IN INDIA.

PRIVATE advices have reached India from Home which indicate that Lord Roberts is finding the work of the War Office overpoweringly heavy at his advanced age. Should he retire from its direction it is thought probable, in well-informed circles, that Lord Kitchener will become Commander-in-Chief at Home. In this case the way will be clear for the Duke of Connaught to come out to India, a thing he is said to be desirous of doing when Sir Power Palmer's tenure expires. By that time the return of the Duke of York from Australia will have removed the reason which existed last spring against the Duke of Connaught leaving England.

THE Amir continues somewhat unwell. As His Highness is frequently indisposed at this season of year, however, there is no reason for special anxiety regarding him. No information has reached Simla confirmatory of the report that the Amir proposes to send a mission to the Khedive.

IT is officially notified that the Patriotic Fund, North-West Frontier, 1898-99, has now been closed.

THROUGH YANKEE GLASSES.

HOW AMERICANS VIEW THE BEAUTIES AND FOLLIES OF LONDON LIFE

BY ALLEN SANGREE.

THESE are the four things about London that make the deepest impression upon the newly-arrived American: First, the prodigious traffic; second, the Metropolitan Police; third, the public-houses; and, fourth, the custom of saying "Thank you" whether one gives or takes. By the first he is overwhelmed, the second calls for admiration, the third is shocking, and the fourth amuses.

In the course of a day the American's sensitised brain-film has recorded many another novel impression, such as the street entertainers, distinctions of class, aged bootblacks instead of boys, cessation of 'bus and underground transit after midnight, early closing of restaurants, the skilful driving of cabmen, and, lastly, the great number of nondescript old women that haunt the public-houses and wander aimlessly about the streets.

These, I have no doubt, constitute some "lodge," or "society," as they are identical in garb, all wearing a black shawl or coat, and a rakish black hat that, tipped to one side, usually exposes a faded red rose. Each, moreover, carries a mysterious looking black bag, through the crevices of which one is, at times, able to discern scraps of meat and bread, or a half-emptied gin bottle.

But of all London features that touch the feelings or imagination the ones I first mentioned are paramount, because it is of them that nearly every American talks when he returns to his native land.

The traffic of London stuns an American the moment he emerges from the vaulted gloom of Euston Station, and, involuntarily, he shrinks like one that has heard an appalling explosion and awaits with dread some fatal result. Schooled as he may be to the noise of an American city, the most intrepid Yankee is immediately conscious of something here so infinitely more vast—an Empire's trade pouring through myriad streets—that he can only peep timidly into the highway and gape for very wonderment.

WHERE WE SCORE.

He comes here expecting and hoping that he may remark: "Oh, yes, London is a great place, but you ought to see New York or Chicago," and in twenty-four hours he is compelled to admit, however bitterly, that as a world-metropolis London has New York fairly beaten.

Unlike New York, where trade and travel are confined to a small portion of the city, traffic of all kinds in London is ubiquitous. You cannot get away from it. The rumble of 'bus, creak of van, the hoof-thud and tinkle of bells echo in the remotest precincts. Oxford-street astonishes one, the Strand is amazing, Piccadilly alarming, and a trip through City streets is one constant flirtation with eternity. To embark in this seething stream of vehicles fills one with exhilarating uncertainty, but, personally, I should rather chance dismemberment in front of a New York trolly car than totter to the summit of a London 'bus while it is in motion.

But if London traffic dazes the American he is none the less appreciative of the superb system that controls it. In America there is an unwritten law that vehicles and pedestrians keep to the right, and the latter, in passing, always observe it. A beer wagon or a victoria, however, is just as likely to come down Broadway on the left side as the right, and there is no objection unless a collision takes place.

Here, it is exasperating at first, when in a hurry, to find oneself clogged in a procession of vehicles and a clear space for passing near by. But the wisdom of it all is soon apparent, and the respect shown for a solitary policeman as he checks the advance of restless traffic, coolly turning his back upon imminent danger, is admirable and thrilling to observe.

The police here are in many ways an interesting study when contrasted with the American specimen, and after you have watched him for a week, it occurs to you that the index finger of a London "bobby's" right hand stands for law and order more effectively than a platoon of New York "coppers" armed with clubs and revolvers.

AN ARDENT "CLUBMAN."

A guardian of the peace in America is usually of Irish parentage, and has an acute sense of his importance. In New York he has been known to help a pretty woman across the street and tip his hat to a Tammany Hall politician, but further than that the amenities of his occupation do not extend. He is large of stature, short of breath, free with his club, eager to make an arrest, and the helpless drunkard is a joy to his soul.

The London policeman is not so big, but he is more athletic, more intelligent, younger looking, carries himself more erect, and is the most tolerant officer on the face of the earth. I deduce that from the fact that in two weeks' perambulation about London I have happened upon 150 drunken men and women, and witnessed at least three good street fights, but have never seen an arrest.

In Whitechapel, on a Saturday night, I was one of a thousand that looked upon two women fighting with their fists on the side-walk until both were practically denuded. Then only did several policemen, who were among the spectators, put an end to the brawl, and mildly request the crowd to move on. Had it happened in New York, there must have been a dozen cracked heads.

In Soho, again, I attended an Anarchist meeting, where the chairmen called for volunteers to assassinate the King of England, and a majority of the audience responded. When I told a policeman outside, he only grinned and said there would be time to look them up when they did something. I have no doubt he reasons that were all the drunkards, brawlers, and Anarchists in London to be arrested the goals would not hold them. But still, I feel that the London "bobby" is considerably more intent upon managing the traffic than quelling rows.

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT.

In speaking with members of the force I learn that their two principal grievances are promotion by favouritism and lack of ambulances. Of the former, I am not competent to judge, but every American that has seen an accident in London can only marvel at the latter. In American cities every hospital is equipped with two or more ambulances, many of them motor vehicles, so that more than one call may be answered at the same time. A policeman or citizen merely summons one of these, and in a few minutes a skilled surgeon arrives to attend the sufferer and bear him away.

Here, in Piccadilly, I have seen a man with fractured skull borne on a stretcher by two men in blue while his life's blood dripped to the dust and the rays of a torrid sun fell upon his bare head. At another time I saw a bricklayer, unconscious from pain, being pushed along on a vendor's cart, with a crowd of idlers following. The policeman would not call an ambulance because, he said, it would take an hour to arrive, nor would he hire a cab, as the fare came out of his own pocket. He also complained that he had to leave his beat unprotected. So that the ambulance system of London seems to me not only inhuman, but a menace to public safety.

When I say that the first sight of a London public-house jars an American clear to the foundations, I put it mildly. It is a picture that he never forgets. He believed that all the world was like America, where, even in the toughest mining camp of the West, womankind is excluded from the bar, and this—women serving, and women buying drinks over the bar—is startling.

The barmaid, in particular, shocks him, because her occupation in America is held to be so menial that even the most hardened woman would hesitate to engage in it. Neither would she be seen entering a bar-room proper from the pavement, and the only persons of her sex that do so are the Salvation Army "lassie," selling the "War-Cry," and the sister of charity, asking alms.

As for the children, their association with the saloon is limited to approaching the back door to buy a pitcher of beer for an evening meal, but in many cities even this is forbidden. Indeed, the law against selling to minors is so strict in America that I have seen one of our most famous jockeys refused a drink because the bar-tender believed him to be under the prescribed age.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

ANOTHER HITCH AT PEKING.

STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Ministers at Peking had arranged to sign the Protocol to-day, but Sir E. Satow, last evening, notified to his colleagues that England was unable to sign the document.

The reasons for this are not stated.

Lord Lansdowne in the Lords said he regarded the Anglo-German agreement as very valuable so far as it went.

Germany had indicated that her influence did not extend to Manchuria, but Talienwan and Newchwang were open ports.

The Russian Military force has evacuated the goods-yard at the Tientsin Station.

Regarding the Yangtsze Valley His Lordship said Great Britain was unable to claim that which denied equal opportunities for commerce.

There had been a renewal of disturbances in Manchuria and therefore it was not unreasonable that Russia should remain there.

No effort, he said, would be wanting to deal with outstanding matters between Russia and England in the most temperate and conciliatory spirit.

LATER.

Lord Lansdowne, in his speech last night, said in addition that the negotiations on Article XI of the joint note regarding commercial facilities might possibly be transferred to a more convenient place than Peking to a Conference including the representatives of the great commercial interests in the East.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener reports that since the 29th ultimo 48 Boers have been killed, 19 wounded, and 277 made prisoners or surrendered.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

The "Times" gives prominence to the announcement that General Lyttleton accompanies Lord Milner to South Africa, and says this is an additional indication that the time is approaching when the Civil Administration will replace the purely military regime.

THE DEATH OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The death of the Empress Frederick has evoked widespread sympathy for King Edward and the Emperor William.

The palaces and public buildings in London and Berlin are flying flags at half-mast.

The Australian Parliaments have voted addresses of condolence.

MESSAGE FROM THE INDIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The following telegram has been sent by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Equerry to the King:—

"The Army of India respectfully tenders condolences to His Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family in their bereavement."

CALCUTTA.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Owing to the death of Her Imperial Majesty Empress Frederick the monthly meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, which was to have been held to-day, has been adjourned for a week. It was resolved that the following telegram be sent to King Edward:—"Corporation Calcutta having heard with profound sorrow of death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick in meeting assembled beg most respectfully to offer their deep sympathy to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Royal Family." It was also resolved that a similar telegram be sent to the German Emperor.

POONA.

The Cinderella dance at the Gymkhana Club, and the evening party at the Deccan Club, have been put off owing to the death of the Empress Frederick. Several schools have also closed

BROACH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

Hearing with regret of the death of the Empress Frederick, sister of our Emperor, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., Municipal President ordered the flag to be lowered half mast on the Municipal Hall and closed the Municipal office and schools.

PALANPUR.

His Highness the Dewan Sahib of Palanpur was deeply grieved to hear the sad news of the demise of Her Imperial Highness the Empress Frederick. He has conveyed an expression of his deep and loyal sympathy to His Majesty the Emperor and the members of the Royal Family through the Political Superintendent of Palanpur; 61 minute guns were fired, and the courts and schools were closed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Naval Manœuvres closed to-day with an important battle off the Lizard. The result has been referred to the umpires.

THE APPEAL COURT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the Commons, said the majority of the Colonial delegates in the Appeal Court Conference were opposed to drastic changes, and that the various Governments would now be asked to suggest changes in the procedure.

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The Conference has finally broken up, and a general strike of the American steel workers has been ordered for the 10th instant.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

The tension between the Porte and the French Embassy is increasing, but no rupture is expected.

THE ADDARIJA DISTURBANCES AT AN END.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

There have been no further disturbances in the Hamshahi country and the Addarija force is now on its way back to Aden.

MAHSUD ATTACK ON THE KASHMIRKAR MILITIA POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug 7.

On Tuesday afternoon two hundred Mahsuds attacked the Kashmirkar Militia post. They fired at the sentry at the open gate and followed him into the post, where he was killed. The garrison was completely surprised. The Militia Officer in command fired five shots, and the garrison took refuge in the barracks, but the Mahsuds bored holes in the roof and demanded their rifles and threatened to set fire to the post. The officer commanding seeing that resistance was hopeless, surrendered the rifles. The Mahsuds locked the garrison in a barracks, looted the post, and decamped. Havildar Abdul Satar, three sepoys and three labourers were killed, and the officer commanding the post and three men were wounded, two severely and two slightly. A large quantity of ammunition, thirty rifles, all the kit, accoutrements, rations, and uniform were carried off. The Mahsuds sustained no loss.

LATER.

The Kashmirkur post, surprised yesterday by the Mahsuds, was, it is understood, only held by thirty of the Waziristan Militia under a native officer, and the incident in no way affects the blockade which is being rapidly pushed to a successful conclusion.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Colonel Swayne's column in Somaliland has now swept the country pretty clear of the Mad Mullah's following, and Major Beynon returns to India to his regiment.

RATIONS FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The transport Itinda sails from Calcutta to-day carrying a large consignment of rations for the troops of the Indian Contingent. She brings back more troops and horses to this port.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

A severe shock of earthquake took place at Darjeeling yesterday at 4 o'clock and lasted a few seconds, the movement being from south to north.

MURDER BY A POLICE CONSTABLE AT POONA.

POONA, Aug 7.

Rama Mahadu, a constable of the City Police head quarters has been arrested by Inspector Jefferies for the murder of a Mahomedan woman. From the facts it appears that he absented himself from duty last week, went to a house in Bhowani Peit, and asked the landlord to rent him a room. As the landlord was a policeman, he gave the accused the key of the room. In the night he saw a light burning, but the following morning the door was closed, being chained from the outside. The landlord became suspicious and opened the door, when he found a woman lying on the ground bleeding from several wounds. He had her removed to the Sassoon Hospital in an unconscious state, where she remained the whole day and died in the evening. She was questioned by the police, and nearly the whole of the police were paraded, when the accused was picked out and arrested.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT HUBLI AND BELGAUM.

The reason for the re-institution of plague-inspection against arrivals by the Southern Mahratta Railway in Poona is due to the sudden outbreak of plague in Hubli. The outbreak commenced about a month ago and has since assumed epidemic dimensions. A good number have been inoculated and re-inoculated by Doctor Chenai, Chief Medical Officer. Plague has also broken out in Belgaum, but has not assumed serious dimensions. Dead rats are to be found everywhere.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

Colonel Fordyce, Controller, Military Accounts, goes home shortly on leave.

CRICKET.

POONA vs. KATHIAWAR.

POONA, Aug. 7.

This game commenced after tiffin. Sharp, showers of rain fell about 12 o'clock. The ground was a trifle bumpy, and some of the best Kathiawar bats went out without scoring The innings closed at 4-30. Poona went in at 4-45, when Sale played a cautious game and made 39, when time was called. Play will be resumed to-morrow.

KATHIAWAR.

Oghad, not out	41
D'Shivshanker, c Young, b Sale	8
Chauncey, c Arthur, b Sale	0
Hemoo, b Milman	6
Shivlal, c Furber, b Sale	0
Naghavad, b Sale	0
Bal, b Milman	0
Vegubhad, b Sale	1
Captain Street, b Sale	35
Captain Pollinger, b Sale	0
Shivshanker, c Fellows, b Milman	9
Extras	0
Total	109

POONA GYMKHANA.

Sale, not out	39
Vernon Harcourt, b Hemoo	3
Milman, c Shivlal, b Hemoo	5
Urikins, c Vyesingh b Shivshanker	7
Furber c Shivlal, b Shivshanker	2
Giles, not out	0
Arthur, Fellows, Young, Murray, Piney	To bat.
Extras	4
Total	66

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug 7.

An amendment in Army Regulations India is sanctioned, giving discretion to Commanding Officers to utilise all surplus ammunition in the training of their men.

Colonel Collette, Commanding the Shropshire Light Infantry is about to retire from the command at the end of this month. Major Bulman who is at present with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa will succeed him.

The Native Army reliefs are expected to be published within the next ten days.

We regret to announce that Lieutenant Stainforth, 10th Bengal Lancers, died at Malakand from enteric fever on the 5th instant.

Lieut.-Colonel Biennerhasset, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District, vice Colonel Carew, who vacates on the 10th instant.

As Major-General Sir Norman Stewart has resumed command of the Hyderabad Contingent the services of Colonel Deeing are now available for employment in the Derajat District, in relief of Brigadier-General Hill.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 7.—Wilkinson, Lieutenant, Bombay, 7th Lancers, on duty from Quetta.

Nurse, Major, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on duty from Deesa.

Barton, Lieutenant, Bengal, 49th Gurkha Rifles, to join from Colombo.

DEPARTURE AUGUST 7.—Nurse, Major, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on duty to Deesa.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LE ROI D'YS.

MADAME CALVE AS MARGUERITE.

MIGNON.

LONDON, July 19.

This is the moment, apparently, to sell examples by the until recently little-accounted artist, John Hoppner. His portrait of Louisa, Lady Manners, fetched 14,050 guineas the other day—the highest sum ever paid at auction in this country for a picture—and on Saturday, at Christie's, there was a sensation in this kind. A half-length presentment of Mrs. Palmer, née Gascoigne, 30in. by 25in., wearing a white dress, black shawl, and old-fashioned straw hat tied under the chin with blue-green ribbon, was catalogued under the name of Gainsborough. By general consent, however, it is from the hand of Hoppner. The bidding, which started at a relatively insignificant sum, was carried to 1,950 guineas, and this although the canvas is in indifferent state. The Earl of Ashburnham's "Resurrection," by Bartolommeo Montagna—a lesser man than Andrea Mantegna, with whom he is sometimes confused—made 660 guineas; a pretty Lawrence portrait of a lady, 320 guineas; and two of Raeburn's works in the same kind, 390 and 480 guineas.

The full rehearsal of Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" took place at Covent Garden on Tuesday. It was, in fact, a dress rehearsal, although two of the gentlemen of the cast, perhaps owing to the great heat, shirked the fifth century costume which they will wear at the first performance this evening, M. Jerome looking rather a comical figure as in a silk hat and dog skin gloves he escorted his bride into the chapel, while M. Plancon as the King, her father, wore a billcock hat of scarcely regal out. These, however, are to a certain extent the secrets of rehearsal, which perhaps should not be disclosed. It is more to the purpose that M. Flon conducted a representation which was in almost every respect tantamount to a performance, so well had the opera been prepared. He also brought out with great nicety the details of Lalo's often exquisitely finished orchestration while as the ladies, and indeed the rest of the personages concerned, were clad in the costumes they will wear this evening, replicas, we believe, of those designed by M. Biancnini for the presentation of the work at the Paris Opera Comique in 1888, the spectacle, particularly at the commencement of the first act, and in the marriage scene in the third, was extremely picturesque and effective. The appearance of St. Corentin, too, as he emerged from his statue in the chapel in the second act, was very cleverly managed. The parts of the two sisters are sustained by Madame Suzanne Adam and Midlle Paquot, the latter having come over from Paris expressly to play the role of the jealous Margaret, a character which thirteen years since was sung in Paris by Madame Deschamps. Not the least effective of the situations in this opera deal with some quaint Breton marriage customs, at the opening of the third act. The opera will be produced at Covent Garden to-night for the first time in England.

Two or three years ago, after playing the part in New York, where the originality of her conception attracted a good deal of attention, Madame Calve sustained, at Covent Gardee, the role of Marguerite in "Faust." Last night she again appeared as the heroine of Gounod's opera, and this it is understood will complete the list of her impersonations this season, although she will remain to repeat Marguerite, and also her even more famous part of Carmen, Marguerite, according to Madame Calve, was by no means the unsophisticated ingenue which so many other French prima donna, following the reading of Madame Miolan-Carvalho have depicted her. Last evening, however, she was much more demure than before, although there were a few characteristic touches in the jewel song, and plenty of warmth towards the end of the love-making in the garden, while in the more dramatic situation in the church she was, of course, quite at home. In her interpretation of the music she was also less wayward than in Carmen, and, indeed, her impersonation was from first to last a highly interesting one. The French prima donna was associated with M. Saligeac as Faust, M. Journet, as Mephistopheles, M. Declery as Valentine, and Madame Kirkby Lunn as Siebel.

The opera class of the Royal Academy of Music gave at the Globe Theatre on Wednesday a performance of Ambroise Thomas' now much-neglected opera "Mignon" under the direction of Mr. Benjemann who in the palmy days of the Carl Rosa Company frequently stage-managed and conducted this opera both in London and the provinces. Although in times gone by Madame Christine, Nilson and M. Faure made the two leading parts dramatic enough, "Mignon" has always been considered as essentially a vocal opera and one accordingly better adapted to performance by students than some works which demand special dramatic talent or histrionic experience. At the same time it would not be fair to criticise the efforts of those who are still under tuition. It will suffice that the test played parts last-night were the Filiana of Miss Lilian Kent who has a small but sweet voice and is a sprightly young actress, the Mignon of Miss Ida Mann and the Laertes of Mr. Charles Thompson. Mr. Barrow was Wilhelm Meister, Mr. Clowser was Lothario and Miss Jeannie Batema was Frederick, the orchestra being mainly froued of pupils of the Academy. The opera will be repeated to-night with another cast of students.

The Royal Academy of Music Walter Macfarren Gold Medals (for pianoforte playing have been awarded to Hedwig Cole (of Brunswick) and Cuthbert Whitemore (of Clifton, Bristol). The examiners were Messrs. Carlo Albanezi, Francesco Berger, Oscar Beringer, Henry R. Eyers, Tobiss Matthay, Ad. Schloesser, and Walter Macfarren (Chairman). The Charlotte Walters Prizes (for elocution) have been awarded to Lizzie Davies (of Tredegar and Cyril Wilton Colb (of Quinton Northants), the examiners being Miss Annie M. Child, and Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe), and Messrs. William Farren, Henry Lasingham Ian Robertson, Miss Katie Thomas, and F. Corder (Chairman). The Frederick Westlake Memorial Prize (for pianoforte playing and reading at sight has been awarded to Cuthbert Whitempre. The examiners were Messrs. Francesco Berger, Henry R. Eyers, Thomas B. Knott, Tobias Matthay, Charles F Reddie, Ad. Schiosser, and Walter Macfarren, (Chairman).

Is not the indignation of some of our theatrical managers and one or two newspapers on the subject of the Lord Chamberlain's latest exercise of his powers rather overdone? This functionary, it will be remembered, stepped in recently at the request of the Turkish Embassy, and prohibited any further performances of "The Secrets of the Harem," which was to have been given at the Shakespare Theatre, Clapham-Junction. The grievance of Mr. J. F. Preston, who is taking it on tour, and who, we believe, is also its author, is that the piece was licensed four years ago, has been played continually in the provinces since, and should therefore have been prohibited earlier, if at all. This, however, is hardly reasonable. The work of the Lord Chamberlain—or, rather, of the licenser who is his deputy in these matters—is admittedly difficult. Probably it did not occur to Mr. Redford, when he originally read "The Secrets of the Harem," that it would offend the susceptibilities of the Turkish Embassy. Censors are not infallible. But when the Embassy complained the Lord Chamberlain was bound to look into the matter, and if he thought the complaint reasonable, to take action. We do not give any opinion as to whether Mr. Preston's play is or is not offensive to the Sultan because we have not seen it. And, anyhow, the Lord Chamberlain and the Turkish gentlemen are the best judges on the point.

But we cannot admit that Mr. Preston can fairly object to being forbidden to go on performing a play to which exception has been taken merely on the ground that he has played it for some years without protest. On the contrary, we think, he is much to be congratulated on having been allowed to go on playing it (presumably at a profit) so long! Of course it is unlucky for Mr. Preston that he should not be able to go on with the successful tour of his piece. And one is sorry if, as stated, he will lose a good deal of money in consequence. But we may hope that he will not lose as much, or anything like as much, by the tardy suppression of the play as he has received in profits while its performance was permitted. And in that case, instead of cursing the Lord Chamberlain, he should bless Mr. Redford, whose lynx-eye failed to discover anything offensive to Turkish susceptibilities in the piece when it was originally submitted to him. Of course it is tiresome for a manager to have the arrangements of his tour thrown out in this way, and it is fortunate that in England such a thing rarely happens. But to call it an unpardonable interference with the rights of Englishmen is absurd. The Lord Chamberlain is a painstaking and valuable institution. On the whole his deputy, the Censor, makes extraordinarily few mistakes. It is absurd to demand his head on a charger because it has taken rather a long time to discover that an obscure drama which was touring the provinces might offend the unspeakable Turk.

Moreover, we cannot help wondering whether Mr. Preston's wrath is as inconsolable as it seems. For though "The Secrets of the Harem" cannot longer be performed in its present form, is it not possible that with a few unimportant alterations it might successfully pass once more the ordeal of the Lord Chamberlain's office, this time without fear of subsequent cancelling? We find it hard to believe that the play is such a miracle of dramatic art that Mr. Preston would shrink from thus tampering with his masterpiece. And if the proceeding would revolt Mr. Preston's conscience as an artist, it should still appeal strongly to his instincts as a manager. For the whole thing has been a magnificent advertisement. Think of the posters. "'The Secrets of the Harem,' as altered to suit the requirements of the Lord Chamberlain! For six nights only!" Six nights! Six hundred would be required to exhaust the popularity of such a programme! Mr. Preston should think of it. Before flashing his teeth in the throat of a conscientious official let him see if he cannot propitiate him by slightly altering the play, and so make a fortune out of the incident. Meantime Mr. Redford might do worse than take a hint from the inscription at a Western American smoking concert, and put up on his door-plate: "Please do not fire at the pianist. He is doing his best."

The "Referee" announces "under all reserves" that it is not unlikely that Mr. Tree's next production at Her Majesty's will be "The Tempest" and not "The Merchant of Venice." This "tip," it is suggested, was given him by the "Referee." But was not its real author Mr. "Punch"! Only in the "Punch" version Mr. Tree appeared as Prospero (with a blue pencil for a wand), whereas it is now suggested that he should play Caliban. The "Referee" indeed is hardly enough to suggest that he should "double" the two roles, but that we suspect is only its humour. Certainly "The Tempest" affords great opportunities for the costly and really beautiful mounting for which Her Majesty's is famous. The fairy scenes of Mr. Tree's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" were among the loveliest stage pictures ever seen in London. But who is there in the dramatic profession to-day who is fitted to play Ariel?

Sir Henry Irving, whose busy season at the Lyceum will come to an end next Saturday evening, when he will appear again in "Coriolanus," will no doubt have—after his wont on these occasions—some news to tell about his future plans in the country, in America, and after. The Haymarket also closes on that evening; but, strong in the attractions of "The Second in Command," Messrs. Harrison and Maude will resume next season—that is on 14th of October—the representations of Captain Marshall's play. Mr. Carton's new play at the Criterion is promised for early in September, and at the same date—it is hoped rather than expected—that the newly re-built Adelphi will open with "The Whirl of the Town." About Mr. Pinero's new play at the Garrick we have as yet no very definite information beyond the facts that it will come forth in the autumn with Miss Fay Davis, from the St. James's, in a leading part. Mr. Herbert Waring, on the other hand, commences his management of the Imperial Theatre on the 21st of August with Mr. Boyle Lawrence's play entitled "A Man of his Word," to which we have already referred.

The Japanese company, whose engagement at Notting-hill, if it has partaken of the character of a "succes de curiosite," has nevertheless been a genuine success, will make their re-appearance throughout the present week at the Shaftesbury, and will profit by the occasion to present Madame Sada Yacco and her husband, Mr. Kawakami, in a new play entitled "Silok, or the Fisherman." The Duke of York's, which closes next Saturday, will be re-opened on the 24th of August by Mr. Lewis Waller with "A Royal Rival." Meanwhile Miss Edna May is looking forward to her appearance at the Apollo Theatre next September in the new musical play. "Three Little Maids" (presumptively not the Mikado's "Three Little Maids from School").

Mr. Arthur Hare, as already noted, will produce a three-act comedy, entitled "The Vengeance of Mrs. Vansittart," besides a one-act drama at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The performances are for the benefit of the Horse Ambulance Fund, which institution, it is to be hoped, will derive some advantage from the performances. Mr. Carzon's "Becky Sharp," brought out the other day at Croydon, will be first seen in town on the 22nd August, with Miss Marie Tempest in her original part.

The statement that an attempt will probably be made to revive the old mock ceremony of electing a Mayor of Garratt is rather serious news for the quiet inhabitants of Wandsworth and Garratt-lane. The successful resuscitation of the old procession of the Dunmow Flitch, which might furnish a sort of parallel, was due to a whim of the late Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, who wrote a novel about this popular festival some fifty years since; but the revelries at Dunmow were peace and decorum compared with the boisterous proceedings which were won year after year to attract half London afoot or on wheels to the then pleasant banks of the meandering Wandle. If the project is carried out one of our new theatres in the south-western suburbs will doubtless seize on the occasion to revive Foote's popular two-act farce, "The Mayor of Garratt," in which Dodd, the original Jerry Sneak, the henpecked husband, at the Haymarket, and his successor, Russell, at Drury Lane, won renown a century and a quarter or more ago. Foote's Major Sturgeon, in the same piece, was a still more famous impersonation in its day.

It would be well if the organizers of this somewhat doubtful scheme could throw a little light on the history of the mock election. It is said to have had its origin in the resistance of the inhabitants of Garratt in 1780 to the attempt to enclose Garratt Green and their custom of electing a "Mayor" to preside over their deliberations. If so, the episode ought to be of considerable interest to Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Sir Robert Hunter as a very early example of a successful agitation—for Garratt Green, we believe, still exist—in favour of preserving a suburban recreation ground. But the Garrat elections certainly extend back earlier than 1763, when they had become a favourite vehicle for political satire, and the ceremony had degenerated into a farcical proceeding, the practice being to choose for the mock dignity some obscure and ridiculous persons. The Garratt mock election was suppressed in 1796.

Two good stories have reached us from the remote West of England. An irascible magistrate being asked by the clerk of the court, "Where shall we send the prisoner?" replied, "Oh, send him to h——." Thereupon, the prisoner cried, "Then I'll meet your father and tell him how you cut down his timber." The other was about the village poacher, who met his sporting vicar on Sunday morning, just before service. "Well, my man, where are you off to with those two terriers? You are certainly not going to church this morning." "No, sir, no more I bain't. I'm going 'rattin'." "But you ought not to neglect your duties in this way. And a man in your class of life should not possess two dogs like that." "Well, there's naught amiss with the darge—I have refused a bid of £10 for the pair." "Oh, how improvident of you. You should have taken the money and bought pigs." "Aye and a fine fule I'd 'a' looked goin' a-rottin' wi' pegs!"

Lord Bacon, in a well-known passage, says that "an over-speaking judge is no well-tuned cymball." It is obvious, says "The Law Journal" that Lord Bacon has at least one disciple in the Courts to-day. In twenty-two reported cases in which one of his Majesty's Judges took part, he gave a judgment in one case occupying some nine lines of print. His judgment in the remaining twenty-one cases were as follows: "In one case, "I am of the same opinion, for the same reasons"; in yet one other, "I entirely agree"; in four, "I concur"; in five, "I am of the same opinion"; and in ten, "I agree."

BARMAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An agitation has been on foot for some time, writes the "Englishman," to induce the Bengal Government to forbid the employment of women as barmaids in Calcutta, and several petitions have been addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. The following letter, dated Calcutta, 3rd August, from the officiating Secretary of the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, to the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, shows that the Government has decided to take up a definite position in the matter:—

Madam,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, dated 26th February, 1901, representing the evils connected with the employment of barmaids in the bars and hotels of Calcutta. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has made enquiries in the matter, and that he concurs in the opinion expressed in your memorial and other representations that have been made to him that the employment of barmaids in the hotels and drinking saloons in Calcutta is injurious to the women themselves and also a cause of discredit to the European community. His Honor has, therefore, decided that the practice to which exception is taken shall be discontinued, and orders have been issued to make it a condition in all future licenses for bars and other drinking places that no woman shall be employed in connection with them in any capacity."

We understand that a certain amount of discretion has been left to the Commissioner of Police with regard to the barmaids that have been brought out from home, and it is possible that they will be allowed to serve on till the term of their agreement has expired. But the employment of local labour must cease on the date each license expires.

The memorials, we believe, were four in number. One emanated, as already indicated, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with which was associated the Women's Friendly Society; a second from the Church of England clergymen in Calcutta, and another from the Calcutta Missionary Conference. A fourth was circulated among the European residents of Calcutta, with the result that a number of influential signatures were attached. The Lieutenant-Governor was approached on various grounds. It was stated that the greater number of young women who come to this country to take up the work of barmaids, have no clear idea of what is required of them and, once here, they are not able to get out of their engagements, as they are not able to refund what has been expended on them for passage money. They deteriorate, the memorialists alleged, morally and physically, and later in life are wholly unfit to enter any other field of work open to women. Again it was said that the attractions offered by the hotels and drinking saloons were a source of great danger to those who frequented them, and to home life. Attention was directed to the fact that the practice of employing women at bars had been abolished at Rangoon, and was unknown in the States. Another point on which stress was laid was that woman labour was not necessary in conection with drinking saloons, even from the point of view of the publican. Finally, the memorialists insisted that the spectacle of English and European girls employed in sucdegrading occupation had the worst possible effect on the natives.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Apropos of the commotion that is now being made all over the Presidency in connection with the proposed Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, allow me to ventilate a grievance which, I hope, will attract the notice of the authorities concerned. In the Bhiwandi Taluka of the Thana District, I possess some lands which in the Government registers nominally stand in the names of my tenants. According to the terms of their leases, my tenants have to pay me certain fixed rents for proprietorship and also to pay to Government the yearly assessment directly. This they have invariably done without default till last year. Last year was, on the whole, not quite unfavourable to the agricultural classes, but the effects of the previous year's drought were still more or less perceptible, and it appears my tenants allowed a part of the assessment to fall in arrears. Notices were issued to them as usual and they naturally pointed me out as the proprietor. I may state here that I live far away from Bhiwandi in a different Taluka, at Saralgaon in the Murbad Taluka a distance of about 100 miles from the villages in which my lands are situated. For reasons, however, best known to the Mamlatdar I was kept in absolute darkness as regards the real state of affairs. As my tenants had never before shown themselves this way, I was all along under the impression that the Government dues were paid as usual and my lands secured. This impression of mine was strengthened by the fact that neither the Mamlatdar nor the village authorities ever gave me any intimation of this new responsibility devolving on me consequent on the failure of my tenants. To my utter surprise and dismay, however, I was informed through the Mamlatdar of Murbad that my lands were declared "forfeited" on the 25th June for failure to pay the Government assessment. I immediately sent a postal money order for Rs. 200 to the Mamlatdar, but it was returned unreceived as too late!

Now, Sir, what would you call this arbitrary, unjust and unwarranted procedure, or a flagrant instance of official high handedness? To declare nearly Rs. 2,000 worth of land as forfeited without giving the unsuspecting defaulter the slightest notice or warning of his new responsibility, is nothing short of condemning him unheard—a step which, to say the least of it, is at once impolitic and inconsistent with all principles of equity and justice. If I am correctly informed, no less than Rs. 200,000 worth of land were thus recklessly and ruthlessly swept away by the Bhiwandi Mamlatdar from the hands of their owners in a single day! The Code as it stands now and the recent Government circulars on the subject, no doubt, give the revenue authorities ample powers to resort to coercive measures for the purpose of recovering Government rents; but these powers are discretionary and should have been exercised with the utmost caution, especially when the lingering effects of the plague and famine are still visible and when the introduction of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill has thrown the agricultural population of the Presidency in a wholesale panic of the keenest anxiety and alarm. In the Murbad Taluka, if I mistake not, payments of arrears are still received without reservation. I simply wonder why the Bhiwandi Mamlatdar alone, of all the rest, should have been so hasty. He ought to have shown more respect for the dearly cherished rights of the Ryots entrusted to his care than for the ephemeral gratification of the "Shabaski" from his superiors. He seems to have forgotten the fact that persuasion is far preferable to coercion and that the popularity and stability of the British Government lie not in the stereotyped flowery reports of the officials but in the happiness, prosperity and contentment of its subjects.—Yours, etc.

Murbad, Aug. 6.

*A LAND-HOLDER.

SALE OF THE DIAMOND MILLS.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court in the suit of Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahimon against the Diamond Mills, Limited, the property of the mills was put up for sale by public auction yesterday before Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner of the High Court, at his office. There was a small number of bidders present at the sale, which commenced with a bid of Rs. 3,50,000. By bids of half a lakh each, the amount rose to Rs. 4,50,000, for which the property was knocked down to the mortgagee, Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahimon.

The douce folk of Musselburgh are waking up. For the first time a Merchant's Association is to be organised in the town. A local tradition says that "Musselburgh was a burgh when Edinburgh was nane," and that it will remain one when the Scottish metropolis has disappeared. Musselburgh's motto, "Honesty" has an interesting origin. Randolph, Earl of Murrey, Regent of Scotland, lay dying in the town in July, 1332, it was supposed from the effects of poison. The inhabitants gave him much sympathetic attention, and declined to entertain a suggestion that, for this, they should solicit from Murray an extension of their municipal privileges. He called them "a set of honest fellows" when he heard the story; hence the motto.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were also present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. George Lund, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and the Secretary Mr. Wadia.

REPORT FROM THE WATER WORKS ENGINEER.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, in his report stated that on Sunday the 28th instant at about midday the 32" Vehar main burst to the north of Dadar Station. The position was an extremely difficult one in which to effect a repair, as all the surrounding land was flooded, the surface of the water being about five feet above the bottom of the trench, and the ground of a consistency little better than semi-fluid, which constantly ran into the excavation, and in addition to that it rained almost continuously till the next morning. The men worked night and day in alternate shifts, but even with the aid of a fire engine, which was obtained on Monday the broken pipe could not be got at and removed till Monday night. The repair was finally completed and water turned on at 7-30 the following night. Water was brought in through the cross connection with the 24" main at Kurla, and an additional quantity of Tansa water was supplied to Bhandarwada through the out-let, the total supply being reduced by about five million gallons a day. The wet weather, while it retarded the work, prevented the loss being felt so much as would otherwise have been the case. The only complaint received was from the Docks.

The letter was recorded.

BY RAIL TO INDIA.

WHICH ROUTE TO CHOOSE?

Sir Thomas Holdich, who contributes a paper on the geography of the North-West Frontier of India to the May "Geographical Journal," discusses at length in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for May the vexed question of railway connection with India. He considers three suggested routes.

ALONG THE SEA COAST?

He commences with "the assurance that east of Herat there is no way open to railway construction on account of the natural obstruction offered by great mountains and high altitudes." The east of Herat being sealed, he proceeds to examine the west. He says:—

One alignment which has been suggested, and which has already received some consideration in scientific circles, is that which would connect Basra with Karachi by way of the Persian coast and the northern shores of the Arabian Sea.

He mentions as all but decisive against this route the great natural obstruction, the Ras Malan, which "thrusts out into the ocean a gigantic headland with sheer cliffs 2,000 feet in height," backed with a mass of mountains extending far inland and some sixty miles eastward. He concludes:—

Taking the alignmet as a whole, we have at 1,600 miles of line passing through a district which is, as yet, undeveloped, and which can never develop without roads to supplement the railway; which enjoys the reputation of simmering perpetually in one of the worst atmospheres in the world; and which possesses at least one obstacle to engineering which may be pronounced impracticable until full technical examination can be made. There is the further and final disdvantage that it competes, on almost impossible terms for success, with a sea service which is already established, and is capable of much improvement. I think, then, we are justified in setting aside the coast-line project as a desirable enterprise.

THROUGH CENTRAL PERSIA.

He next calls attention to the remarkable fact that "from the extreme west of Persia to Kalat and Quetta, or even to Karachi, it would be equally possible to indicate an alignment which would never cross a difficult watershed or ascend a mountain side." He predicts that in the progress of Asiatic commercial evolution this route will sooner or later figure as the great central line of Persia. It traverses a cultivated, and in many parts a rich and prosperous region. It could readily be connected with the Indian systems. "It is bound to be one of the important lines of the future," whether constructed by Russian or English engineers. But the decisive argument against the selection of this route is the difficulty of connecting it with any European system to the north or west. "A compact band of mountain ranges" directly traverses such an alignment.

THE ROUTE VIA HERAT AND KANDAHAR?

Sir Thomas then treats of the central opening at Herat. He says:—

Whilst employed on the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission both as surveyor and reorganiser of the defences of Herat, I had ample opportunity for studying that special link between East and West which has been so much in men's minds of late, and which must inevitably occupy public attention yet more closely in future. . . . . Here, between Herat and Kandahar, or rather between the Russian terminus of Kushk and the British terminus of New Chaman we have a short 500 mile project offered to us of such favourable nature as we may assuredly look for in vain elsewhere. . . . From the Russian station of Kushk to Herat is roughly a distance of sixty-six miles, and midway is that great Asiatic water divide which, insignificant as it may appear when represented by the rounded crests of the Paropamisus, can be traced east and west right across the continent. The one gateway through it, which is formed by the passage of the Hari Rud river, is considerably to the west of Herat, and the direct connection between Kushk and Herat is by the Ardewan pass—a pass which is so little formidable to engineering projects that it is improbable that the circuitous route which takes advantage of the gorges of the Hari Rud would be adopted preference, even for a railway. . . . Taking it as a whole, it may be said that there are no formidable engineering difficulties to be encountered, but there are three large and somewhat uncertain rivers to be bridged (the Farah, Adruskand, and Helmand), all three being liable to heavy floods. There is an irregular distribution of populous and fertile districts interspersed with waste spaces, but quite enough of it to ensure the success of the railway as a local venture independently altogether of its value as a link between Europe and India.

A LINK OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN GOODWILL.

The writer than deals with political difficulties in the way. The Ameer and the Afghans might object; but they might be induced to appreciate the solid commercial advantages of such a line, which need be no menace to their independence. "Even if they could not be persuaded, the line might be run just over the border in Persian instead of Afghan territory. The writer's answer to a second objection suggests another service that our good friends the Boers are doing us in the present war—they are stripping the railway of its old terrors. He says:—

Not much less serious is the objection of military experts to the construction of a line which would at once offer a strategic highway from the Russian border to India. But here there are many considerations which have not, I think, as yet been fully weighed. We have only learnt quite lately much about the value of single lines of railway in supporting a military advance in strength, and what we have learned has certainly not increased our appreciation of their value. A single lines of railway from Heart to Kandahar would never (so far as we may be permitted to judge from South Africa experience) support a sufficient force to deal adequately with the strong defensive positions which would be found at the Indian end of it, even if the initial difficulty of the break of gauge between Russian and Indian systems were successfully dealt with. With Mr. Long, I am inclined to believe that political difficulties between Russia and India would be lessened by free intercourse and commerce between the two countries, that the more we know each other the better we shall appreciate the legitimate aims and aspirations of each, and the less likely we shall be to come into collision. I speak from a certain amount of personal experience when I say that whatever may be the state of international rivalry between the two countries personal animosity (which is occasionally only too apparent in other parts of the continent) is entirely wanting in Russia; but perhaps the really aggressive

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PRIMARY STANDARDS.

The Government of Bombay have forwarded to the Corporation copies of correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Joint Schools' Committee in reference to changes in the standards of Primary Schools in the City and a proposal to open Anglo-Vernacular classes in certain localities. The proposed changes are indicated by the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copies of correspondence marginally noted and also a copy of draft standards for Primary Schools in the City of Bombay and to state that in my opinion the modified standards may be sanctioned by Government for use in the city of Bombay under the arrangement arrived at that they will not be compulsory on all primary schools but will be used only in schools as may desire to use them and in which the Joint Schools' Committee consider that they may with advantage be used.

It will be seen that the vernacular course proposed is one of four standards only, and this is laid down because, as a matter of fact, the higher vernacular standards are taught in very few schools in Bombay. The conditions of that city are special and quite distinct from those of mofussil towns and villages, and in Bombay it may be said that almost the entire population, which is attracted by education (I omit consideration of religious schools, such as mosques schools, etc.) at all, looks to obtaining eventually a knowledge of English, and does not desire to learn the full vernacular curriculum.

The radical difference between the standards submitted by the Joint Schools' Committee and those of the department is that in the fourth or final standard of the course English is admitted as a second language, that is to say, the pupils are allowed to study a primer in English in addition to their vernacular studies. The object of this is that they may begin to qualify themselves for joining an English school. In other respects the standards very little from our own, or contain minor modifications which have been carefully scrutinised by the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and by myself, and which appear to me to be quite acceptable.

I have pointed out in this office No. 6,412, of December 17th, 1900, that it is desirable that freedom should be given to managers in devising schemes of instruction so long as the general principles of the Department are adhered to. It seems to me that this scheme, drawn up by the Joint Schools' Committee, is one which is on the whole reasonable and useful when the special circumstances of Bombay City are considered. The explanatory memorandum attached to the scheme shows that it has been drawn up with due care, and I therefore submit the scheme to Government for favourable consideration and sanction."

HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.

The result of the recent examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and High Court pleader was declared at the High Court yesterday. The following is a list of the candidates who have passed, in order of merit :—

1, Gadgulil, Bheimajee Guranath, 2, Patwardhan, Ganesh Keshaw, 3, Mistry, Cursetjee Jiwanji, 4, Godbole, Naryen Krishna, 5, Nagarkar, Shridhar Balwant, 6, Kaduskar, Krishnarao Nilkanth, 7, Tarkunde, Mahadev Rajaram, 8, Naik Ranga Govind, 9, Sidenur Bhimajee Ramchandra, 10, Phatak, Narayan Sadeshiva.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the office of pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts, in order of merit :—

1, Khare, Kashinath Moreshwar, 2, Gadre, Raghunath Hari, 3, Mehta, Pranlal Mulchand, 4, Kudtal, Vasudeo Gyajujee, 5, Malusi, Ashwath Raghavendra, 6, Mehta, Liladhar Manekchand, 7, Shah, Somabal Bhailal, 8, Vroparkar, Keshav Lakshman, 9, Gokhale, Trimbak Gangadhar, 10, Koppikar, Ramchandra Timmapaya, 11, Bhalerao, Waman Martand, 12, Harapanhalli, Ramchandra Bhimao, 13, Joshee, Krisknajee Gopal, 14, Abyankar, Janardhan Pandurang, 15, Athavle, Narayan Balwant, 16, Lokhande, Anant Mahadeo, 17, Joglekar, Waman Narayan, 18, Huddar, Girwajee Venktish, 19, Abhyankar's Krishnajee Gangadhar, 20, Joshi, Narayan Nagappa, 21, Apte, Vishnu Chintaman, 22, Dabke, Ballajee Dajee, 23, Kulkarni, Dadajee Gangadhar, 24, Patel, Kalinobhai Jhaverbhai, 25, Neurgaonkar, Shankar Narayan, 26, Datar, Anant Shriniwas, 27, Shastre, Ganesh Gadpat, 28, Ketkar, Vainyak Waman, 29, Muri, Laxmidas Mavjee, 30, Kanga, Pherozshah Jamsetjee, 31, Phadnis, Vasudeo Raghunath, 32, Rajarishi, Gajanan Moreshwar, 33, Patel, Sadashiv Shivbasappa, 34, Dandekar, Bhasker Dhyndo, 35, Jenapur, Govind Bhimajee, 36, Keskar, Dattatrya Anant, 37, Shah, Chhaganlal Jethabhai, 38, Yeksambi, Raghawendra Appajee, 39, Mehta, Ratanband Muljeand, 40, Halsal, Shesho Dhondo, 41, Karlekar, Mahadeo Bhikajee, 42, Gokhale, Ganesh Venktesh, 43, Rawal, Mohunlal Dhareshwar, 44, Soman, Vishnu Ganesh, 45, Dikshit, Krishnajee Anajee, 46, Navare, Vasudeo Krishna, 47, Megha, Uttamram Khushaldas, 48, Vakil, Kavasjee Burjorjee, 49, Daoorskar, Ramchandra Keshav, 50, Parekh, Manmohun Adhovjee, 51, Merchant, Gangadhar Munguldas, 52, Lokur, Ramchanara Shriniwasrao, 53, Masurekar, Vasudeo Govind, 54, Patay, Sadashiv Setaram, 55, Munim, Mohunlal Runsordas, 56, Dandekar, Ganesh Balkrishna, 57, Asklesaria, Pherazshah Manekjee,

CHARGE OF IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BOTTLES?

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mrs. Athiade was charged with importing into Bombay eight bottles of country liquor from Goa in the month of April last, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Clarke, assistant Collector of Customs prosecuted, while Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jardine applied to the Court to have the sealed box, in which the eight bottles of liquor had been kept, opened there, as he wanted to examine the contents of the bottles.

Mr. Clarke pointed out to the Court that the central seal on the box was not his, but it was that of the Court; he had put his seal on the box and he was sure of that.

The Magistrate observed that Mr. Clarke's remark was calculated to impute improper motive to the Court.

Mr. Clarke said he had no such intention. He asked the Court to record that he had brought the state of the seal to the notice of the court.

Mr. Jardine on uncorking one of the sealed bottles, asked the Court to notice that the liquor smelt exactly like Holland gin.

The Magistrate said there was a strong similarity in the odour.

Mr. Jardine produced two pints of country liquor called "bewda," the odour of which, he said was, if anything, offensive.

Mr. Clarke said when he last saw the bottles, there was no cloth round their mouths. He or any of his subordinates were prepared to give evidence to show that the contents of the sealed bottles were not the same as that which was sealed by the Department. His subordinates took very great care about the contents of the bottles seized by them.

The Magistrate said he would not allow Mr. Clarke to give such evidence, as it amounted to an insult to the Court.

Mr. Clarke then applied for a postponement of the case in order to instruct the Public Prosecutor. He said he made that application under instruction from the Collector of Customs.

The Magistrate said he could not grant the application, but could allow the cross-examination of the witnesses of the defence to be reserved.

Mr. Jardine then called two witnesses on behalf of the accused.

The case was again adjourned.

In the course of the last decade (says a writer in M.A.P.) Sir Harry Johnston has had many little tribulations to pilot to success, and I belive he hold the record for laconic dispatches. On one occasion he dvanced against a slavetrader who had given a ot of trouble, and he subsequently announced his success to Lord Salisbury in the following terms "Advanced against Tmose; defeated, captured hanged him—Johnston."

On the 19th July, 1821, after one or two postponements, was celebrated the Coronation of George IV. It began with a meeting of all the participants in Westminster Hall, who then walked in procession to the Abbey, returning to the Hall after the religious ceremony. A banquet followed, the King finally retiring at 8 p.m., ten hours after his first appearance in the Hall. It is on record that at the morning meeting in the Hall the Marquis of Salisbury, grandfather of the Prime Minister, was out of his place. The King swore audibly, and sent some one to put him into his proper position. This coronation cost about a quarter of a million. The late Queen's cost less than a third of that sum, chiefly owing to the omission of the banquet. This innovation provoked the last Marquis of Salisbury (the premier's father) to protest in the House of Lords against the nation posing as "too poor to offer the Sovereign a dinner.

PRESENTATION TO A RETIRED RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

A special general meeting of the members of the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railway Zoroastrian Association was held on Sunday last at the Alibless Baug to presen an address to Mr. Barjorji Framji Paymaster on his retirement from the service of the Railway Company. Mr. Sorabshaw D. Doctor, the President of the Association, was in the chair. The chairman dwelt on the services rendered by Mr. Barjorji to the Association during the last thirteen years. He had assisted in founding the Association and had been ever since one of the trustees. The honour the Railway employees in general had done to Mr. Barjorji the previous day in presenting him an address, and a memorial was unprecedented so far at least as the Railway employees were concerned and so was the recognition of his services by the Secretary, Mr. W. Wood, and the Board of Directors in England in granting Mr. Barjorji a handsome gratuity as a "very exceptional case" on the recommendation of Col. Oliver the agent and Major Hoskyn the chief auditor and accountant of the Company.

Mr. Rustomji B. Mehta, Station Master, Charni Road, then read the address which referred to the various services rendered by Mr. Barjorji and dwelt on the simplicity of his character and the disinterestedness of his nature. The address was presented to Mr. Barjorji enclosed in a silver casket. Mr. Barjorji in reply referred with gratitude to the kindness shown to him by his late master, Mr. Wood, the present Secretary of the Board of Directors in England and also by Major Hoskyn, Mr. O'Connell and other Chief Auditors. He also thanked the members for the honour they had done him.

The members then sat down to dinner given in Mr. Barjorjee's honour, Mr. Sorabshaw the chairman proposed the toast of H. M. King Edward VII and his Indian representatives, which was enthusiastically received. The toasts of Mr. Barjorji, of the prosperity of the Railway, its officers and employees, the guests and the chairman were also eloquently proposed and responded to and received with enthusiasm.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided and disposed of the following business.

RE. MAHOMED GANI.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon Oosman Abs, the partner of the insolvent, to show cause why he should not lodge the books of account of the firm in the office of the Official Assignee. His lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE. BALAJI SINNA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule granted on the 24th of July last calling upon the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up on the judgment passed in favour of the Official Assignee. Counsel stated that all the notices had been served on the creditors. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE. SEBASTIAN JECINTO SERETTO.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE. ASDULALLY ABDULHUSSEIN.

Mr. Abisali Kajiji for the insolvent applied for a rule for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. His lordship granted the rule and made it returnable in two months.

RE. KASHINATH ATMARAM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE BHUKHANDAS LALUBHOY.

Mr. Davar moved absolute a rule granted on the 24th of July last calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. Mr. Young appeared for a creditor. As the Official Assignee wished to look into the matter, his lordship adjourned the hearing for one month.

RE. LADHA KASHAV.

In this matter Mr. Mankar appeared for the Insolvent, and Mr. Davar for a creditor. By consent the matter was allowed to stand over for one week, the creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvent in the interval.

RE. NANABHOY BHOGILAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Rustam Wadia, who represented two of the creditors consented; but asked for costs as his clients had come from Ahmedabad to oppose the insolvency. His lordship postponed the hearing of the matter for two months and reserved the question of costs.

RE. ARJOON LA HMIDAS.

Mr. Rustam Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for the personal discharge of his client as the creditors had withdrawn the opposition. The Insolvent was sworn and granted his discharge.

RE. MOTI JAGJIVAN.

In this matter Mr. Jamsetji Anti, a creditor of the Insolvent, applied under section 36 of the Insolvency Act for the examination of Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, Mortgagee of the insolvent's property, and for a rule nisi calling upon him to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee the books of account of the insolvent's firm. His lordship granted the application.

RE FRAMJEE CURSETJI MAZAGONWALLA.

The insolvent appeared in person and obtained the usual interim order.

DISCHARGE.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges :—Nathu Hansraj Thakar, Tricumdas Karsondas Thakar, Muktaji Dnoodiba, Marati Mahdu, Jamsetji Burjorji Coachman, Frank Manuel Phillips, Kala Sultan Patni, and Bhagwanji Naranji Sha.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Vishnoo Prashram Raverkar, B.A., L.J., B. has been appointed Probationary Second Class Subordinate Judge at Moorbad from the 1st instant. Azam Ramkrishna Vinayek Karulk has been appointed Third Class Magistrate at Shapoor.

In response to a circular letter issued by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal a large number of gentlemen of the Chandrasenlya Kayastha Prabhoo community of Thana attended a meeting held in the Prabhoo Social Club under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte on Sunday week. The Chairman and Rao Bahadur A. G. Kotwal addressed the meeting regarding the Victoria Memorial Fund. A subscription list was circulated and a good sum of money was collected on the spot.

Arrangements have been made by the leading men of the Mahomedan community for the collection of subscriptions among their coreligionists in Thana, for the Victoria Memorial Fund.

Transplantation, which generally takes place here in the month of July is now almost over and the rain so far is very good both for vegetable and rice crops. Vegetables can be had in plenty at the Mulock Market in the mornings; but fresh fish is scarce. The Municipality, seeing the inconvenience to which the inhabitants are put on account of the ricketty condition of the roads, have already taken in hand the work of repairing them and they will shortly be in their proper condition, under the immediate supervision of Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, the Chairman of the local Municipality.

Hira Chambhar was tried for poisoning village cattle at Kelvi Mahim and sentenced to one and a half year's rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last. Jania, a notorious Katori, was also tried for committing robbery in Bhivandy Taluka and was similarly punished. Bala Sadoo and seven other males of the city of Poona, who were committed on a charge of having forged a document purporting to be a will or Rs. 1,035 belonging to Mamta Bai's husband Dagdoo since deceased (and whose case transferred to the Thana Sessions by order of the High Court of Bombay) are being tried by Mr. S. R. Tipnis. The Government Pleader conducts the prosecution and Mr. Choubal defends the accused.

One inch and thirty-eight cents. of rain fell here on Sunday and one inch and twenty-eight cents. yesterday. The total fall of rain up to Monday the 5th is seventy-six inches and sixty-seven cents; the total fall to the same date last year being forty-one inches and ninety three cents.

The War Office has decided to permit one non-commissioned officer or man not above the rank of sergeant in each Volunteer unit to attend a course of instruction at the Aldershot School of Cookery. As an alternative such man may be attached for six weeks to the nearest regular unit provided with a qualified sergeant-cook. He will receive an allowance of 4s. per day while under instruction, and will be required to give an undertaking to remain an active member of his corps for at least four years from the date of obtaining his certificate as qualified sergeant-cook. Military cooking, says the Commander-in-Chief, should be taught and undertaken under regimental conditions, and every corps should be self-contained as regards the messing of its men in the field.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The recently published Administration Report of the Bombay City Improvement Trust has, says the "Kaiser-i-Hind," been the subject of much healthy criticism in the Press. Our contemporary continues: The Board, at this stage of its career, needs all the light which a well-informed public can throw on its half-a-dozen schemes and plans for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, and for housing the poor in a better class of buildings. The report contains little that is new, or which was not known before. But it is clear that the method and manner of proceeding with the schemes already sanctioned by Government have undergone a change for the better for the last twelve months or thereabouts, which, in fairness to the Board, must be acknowledged. The way in which properties are being acquired, the friendly and most reasonable spirit in which negotiations are now conducted, so conducive to the saving of the pockets of both the purchaser and the seller, the promptitude displayed by the Special Collector in making his awards in disputed cases, the fairness of the awards themselves, about which there is next to nothing to complain, and the anxiety of the Chairman to acquire the remaining properties, about 6,000 in number, as fast as possible—all these are healthy signs of the better spirit which seems to prevail at the Board.

THE GUJRAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

The "Gujrati" trusts Government will not further delay the publication of Mr. Maconochie's report on his recent enquiry in Gujrat and thereby keep the public mind in a state of anxious suspense. Our contemporary observes:—Mr. Maconochie, the special officer appointed to inquire into the alleged malpractices of subordinate revenue officials in connection with the collection of land revenue, is said to have submitted his report to Government in the month of May. The appointment of a revenue officer to conduct the inquiry was on principle not entirely free from objection, though nothing could be urged against Mr. Maconochie personally. It is surely time for the publication of the papers connected with the inquiry and the decision of Government. Two months ought to more than suffice for the scrutiny of the evidence recorded by Mr. Maconochie, and for the careful examination of his report.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Voice of India" congratulates the Hon. Mr. Lely and the Hon. Mr. Parekh on their re-appointment to the Legislative Council, and remarks: We congratulate the Hon. Mr. Lely upon his re-appointment as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. There is not a more sympathetic and hard-working officer than the popular Commissioner of Gujrat, and he richly deserves the honour done to him by Government. A word of congratulation is also due to the Hon. Mr. Parekh, whom the Municipalities of the Northern Division have re-elected as their representative in the Legislative Council. His services to Government and the people have been truly valuable, especially in bringing to light the evil practices of the subordinate executive in the matter of revenue collection; and the electors of Gujrat would have been wanting in gratitude if they had withdrawn their confidence in him.

FURTHER HONOUR'S FOR H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—The public in Bombay, and especially the Khoja community, will learn with satisfaction that the Emperor William of Germany has conferred the Crown Order of the First Class on His Highness the Aga Khan, who was instrumental in bringing about a good understanding between the Emperor and his subjects in South Africa, who are the followers of His Highness. His Highness, during his recent tour in Zanzibar, did his best to strengthen the tie of loyalty between the Emperor and his Moslem subjects, and succeeded in establishing very cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled. The Emperor was struck by the charming manners of His Highness, whose bright conversation made a very favourable impression upon him.

IMPERIAL CADIT CORPS IN INDIA.

Speaking of Lord Curzon's proposal for the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps in India, the "Voice of India" writes: The loyalty of Indian feudatories and the willingness of our warlike Chiefs to lay down their swords, and their very lives, for the Empire, have at last received their just reward. The expression of gratitude on the part of the Indian Government became almost meaningless in the face of their constant refusal to accept the services of our Princes at the time when the war in South Africa was but a cloud in the horizon. It was a doubtful reward to offer to those who were ready to die for their beloved Empress, and the narrow-minded policy of our military authorities was simply criminal at the time. It is not only unfair, but highly impolitic, to constantly check the legitimate enthusiasm of our warrior-princes; and it is sheer mockery to characterise the Indian feudatories as so many links in the chains of Imperial unity when these links are discarded every time the chain is fastened round an enemy of the Empire. Lord Curzon seems to have felt this cruel injustice himself, for he has drawn up a scheme which has received the gracious approval of our King-Emperor.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The "Rast Goftar" writes: It is to be feared that the experiment which our acting Chief Presidency Magistrate has been trying for some time past of checking the thieving propensities of the criminal class of our community by the infliction of corporal punishment, will not meet with general approval. The law, no doubt, gives magistrates discretion in the matter, but we venture to think the practice has fallen into disuse too long to be revived with any show of justification. The moral effect of a sound whipping on a juvenile offender cannot be denied; but to subject a grown-up man to the same test is not to make him a better and a wiser man. It only serves to plunge him one step deeper in the mire of degradation.

A RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the recent attempt to start a Rate-payers' Association in Bombay, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" says the late Sir. D. M. Petit was at one time willing to offer an endowment fund of Rs. 10,000 for a similar purpose. It was, however, pointed out to him that an efficient Association cannot be maintained without a monthly expenditure of about Rs. 800 or Rs. 10,000 a year. Our contemporary adds:—Sir Dinshaw was convinced that it was not possible to start such an Association in the present condition of Bombay and its public spirit. He was satisfied as to the danger and mischief arising from interested cliquism and other undesirable factors, it seems that they are now re-considering the establishment of such an Association. It is likely that it will be a success? We think not. All the mischievous elements which Sir Dinshaw apprehended some years ago are now in active evidence; and it would be idle to expect, if ever started, for we are great sceptics as to its formation, it would accomplish the good which some well-intentioned but simple folks fancy. On the contrary, one need not be surprised to see it become a local Tammany Ring and, therefore, an instrument of evil. And Heaven forbid that with other ills from which poor Bombay is suffering, we should have this unwelcome element among us.

THE JUSTICE RANADE MEMORIAL.

Referring to the Memorial set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the "Rast Goftar" says:—Just now Mr. Karkaria has seen another opportunity of furthering the cause of historical studies among our young men, and has come forward to urge our leaders to seize and utilize it. His suggestion that the best and most useful way to keep Mr. Ranade's memory green among us is to found an historical research lectureship in the University is an excellent one, and deserves to be taken up by the responsible authorities. History is but poorly cultivated by our graduates; and of late we see a tendency of cultivating it in wrong directions and on insufficient data. If our University were to take it in hand and provide for its adequate study, there would be little danger of this. Apart from this it would be very appropriate. As Mr. Karkaria points out eloquently, Mr. Ranade was above everything an historical scholar. The sum that would suffice for such a lecture-ship is put down as Rs. 30,000; and it would be a very sad thing if, for such a man, even this by no means very large sum were not forthcoming.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL MEETING.

The "Gujrati" writes: No public meeting has ever been held at the Town Hall which was more representative of the views and feelings of the people in the mofussil than the one convened last week under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association in connection with the Land Revenue Bill. Those who organized it scarcely expected that at such a time of the year something like seven hundred delegates would attend the meeting. In fact the Town Hall meeting was like a Provincial Conference specially convoyed to discuss one special subject of vast importance which had excited alarm and anxiety throughout the Presidency. It is easy for the local authorities to desire, that all the excitement and agitation are due to "unaccountable misapprehensions." In face of what took place at the Town Hall meeting it would require extraordinary hardihood for any one now to repeat that observation, which only shows on whose side unaccountable misapprehension really lies.

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*ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE DEATH KNELL OF THE CONSCRIPT ARMY.

THE LESSON OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Lieut-Colonel Henderson, late Director of Intelligence on Lord Roberts' Staff in South Africa, turns and rends the conventional Continental military critic in a fashion which will delight the heart of M. de Bloch. He sums up the military lessons of the Transvaal War in a most instructive and valuable preface which he has contributed to the English translation of Count Sternberg's "Experiences of the Boer War" (Longmans). He soundly rates the exponents of foreign military thought for their ignorance and pedantry, and their refusal to recognise that the small-bore rifle and smokeless powder have completely revolutionised modern war. The military writers of the Continent, he declares, are so saturated with the campaign of 1870-71 that they undertand war under one aspect only, and persist in theories which have no longer any foundation in fact. He notes with something more than surprise their stubborn refusal to admit that the flat trajectory of the small-bore rifle, together with the invisibility of the man who uses it, have wrought a complete revolution in the art of fighting battles. Yet the South African war has proved that this revolution is as accomplished fact, and it has also demonstrated that the organisation and training of the gigantic conscript armies of the Continent is based on antiquated principles which are now obsolete. The tactics of certain foreign armies are as degenerate and out of date as the Pursian tactics of 1806. The Continental armies have had too much experience of field-days and too little of war. Regulations have superseded common sense, and the drill ground has been made a fetish.

CAVALRY AS OBSOLETE AS THE CRUSADERS.

On the Mauser-swept battlefield the usages of the manœuvre ground are out of place, and, indeed, impossible. The thick firing lines, still clung to by Continental armies, must give place to the thin and extended line of skirmishers. Cavalry—armed, trained and equipped as the cavalry of the Continent is as obsolete, Lieut.-Colonel Henderson declares, as the Crusaders. It is paralised by the burden of effete tradition, and it is an open question whether it is a whit more formidable than any scratch pack of good horsemen whose hearts are in the right place. The small bore and smokeless powder have destroyed the last vestiges of the traditional "role" of cavalry. In the future it must be thoroughly trained and properly equipped for dismounted action, and made far more mobile. For reconnaissance work cavalry of the existing type is of very little value.

A TRIUMPH FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

Finally, Lieut.-Colonel Henderson holds that the South African War, like the War in the Peninsula and the Civil War in America, has been a triumph for the principle of voluntary service. In the wars of the future more and still more will depend upon numbers, and this has always been the weakest point of conscript armies. Count Sternberg, who saw the war from the Boer side, also agrees that under the strain of modern warfare a conscript army will crumble to pieces. The "Nation in Arms" he declares, is a suicidal institution. The lesson he draws from the Transvaal War is that the next war will prove huge armies to be a mistake. It is better to have a million expensive soldiers who are worth something than three million cheap men who are worth nothing. A conscript army cannot fulfil the conditions demanded by the progress of military science. It can only advance, and a modern army must be mobile and especially capable of retreating. Starvation, he believes, is the fate in store for European armies during the next great war unless the present system is revolutionised and quality preferred to numbers:—

Whole army corps will starve, others be shot down. Imagine the retreat of an army of millions. The men will be driven together like sheep, and then having no food will die of hunger. A part must go back, and that will be impossible. And if this army surrender, what is the enemy to do with hundreds of thousands of prisoners? He has not supplies enough for his own men.

Therefore, the moral he draws for Europe from the South African War is that she must abandon the system of general conscription.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE RIFLE.

It is no longer the case that the chance shot decides the day. In 1870 the artillery was far superior to the rifle, but now the reverse is the case. Both officers and men must be good marksmen and good judges of distance. In the first place they must have good eyesight, in the next they must never shoot except in a lying position. In every respect Count Sternberg confirms Lieut.-Colonel Henderson's conclusions, and is even more emphatic as to the revolutionary nature of the experience gained during the Transvaal War.

They both agree that war under the old system is impossible, except at a cost of life which no army and no nation can afford. Even if the lessons of the present war are taken to heart, warfare in the future will be infinitely more difficult and dangerous than in the past. Indeed, Count Sternberg goes so far as to declare that as soon as a suitable apparatus has been discovered by which the range can be arrived at quickly and simply, war will cease.

The bulk of the book is devoted to the Count's description of his experiences in the Boer ranks until his capture after Cronje's flight from Magersfontein. They are graphically told with the easy assurance of the soldier-adventurer, who does not mind on which side he fights as long as he can be in the thick of the fray.

THE NUSHKI-SEISTAN TRADE ROUTE.

The North-Western Railway has notified a rebate on goods booked to or from Quetta for traffic to or from Persia via Seistan. A rebate equal to one-third to of the actual freight paid (N. W. Ry. proportion only) will be allowed on all goods booked and carried *from* Kurrachee City or Kiamari to Quetta for export to Persia or received at Quetta *from* Persia by the Seistan route and despatched thence to Kurrachee City or Kiamari or *to* N. W. Railway stations in the Punjaub and N. W. P., or stations on connected lines, under a certificate from the Agency office at Quetta that the goods in question have actually been booked to Persia or have come from Persia via Seistan.

A similar rebate will be granted on goods booked and carried *from* Shikarpur, Pathankot and *via* Pathankot for traffic from out-agencies, Saharanpur and *via*; *via* Delhi, Mooltan Cantonment, Mooltan City, Mooltan Cantonment, Sukkur Bandar, Amritsar, Lahore, Hyderabad (Sind) *via* Delhi, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Mooltan City Samarial, and Amritsar stations by the Seistan route.

In case of goods received *from* Persia, the consignor will declare on the consignment-note, and produce at the time of booking, a certificate of the agency office at Quetta, to the effect that the goods tendered have actually been received there *from* Persia *via* Seistan for despatch *to* Kurrachee or Kiamari, or to stations in the Punjab, N. W. P., and stations on foreign lines. The station master at Quetta will make a similar note on the original invoice and railway receipt, and will also forward the original certificate of the agency office tendered by the consignor to the station master at destination, where the rebate referred to above will be granted by the District Traffic Superintendent concerned as early as possible. But in the case of goods booked to Quetta *for* Persia, the consignor will declare on the consignment-note that the goods tendered are for export to Persia *via* Seistan, and subsequently on production of a certificate issued by the agency office at Quetta that the goods have *actually* been despatched to Persia *via* Seistan the rebate referred to above will be granted as early as possible by the District Traffic Superintendent, Quetta.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	4	15
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarjeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	17	19	129
Total plague deaths to date	96,951	81,139	
Same date last year	3	7	210

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

IS SWINDLING DWINDLING?

In the "World's Work" for March, Mr. H. G. Chapman indulged in prose poem on the Progress of Honesty. Swindling is dwindling. Fraud is less and less. Advertising is now an honourable profession. Its leading exponents tell the exact truth about their wares. "Our best American papers are the best in the world." Publicity and exposure are the great safeguards. The corporation with neither soul to be damned nor body to be kicked has marked an advance on the variable conscience of the individual who was supposed to fear both kicks and damnation.

The writer compares English and American honesty. He allows they have different standards of morality. Each shocks the other. Europe is mediæval, and prefers hushing up evil deeds to letting them be known. Europe must "keep up appearances." In America, retorts the writer with tremendous courage, "there is no such thing as keeping up appearances":—

We have plenty of a small tentative shams, but we have no one great authorised official sham to ease things off. We are really fighting out real things on rock-bottom fact.

THE ETHICS OF COMMERCIAL WAR.

What the standard of the writer is appears in the following candid confession :—

When business is done on a purely egotistic basis, it becomes commercial war. This cannot be prevented. But in war men will enlarge the limits of deception. War measures, such as false sallies, misleading despatches intended to be captured by the enemy, diplomatic evasions, frank, false answers to impertinent questions, will be used and will be considered entirely proper. Commercial business has resolved itself, largely, into frank commercial warfare. The system work well. It pushes things ahead; it is recognised by every one and nobody is ashamed of it. It cannot be intrinsically immoral, and it can look or seem immoral only to some one who does not understand it and is filled with a sentimental morality of a different kind.

Yet the writer goes on to define fraud as intellectual violence which must be suppressed by force. Physical violence was not abolished by persuasions, but by "the united force of numbers of weaker individuals." So with fraud. It is brought under control by the criminal code, regulative laws, labour unions, surety companies, private detective agencies, and by recent devices like the "Credit Guaranty Company" and the "Audit Company," which is a bankers' police against their enemies and the enemies of the investing public. The attention of the business world is "concentrated upon making it impossible for any one, no matter how dishonest he would like to be, to thrive on dishonesty."

THE LAST ENTRENCHMENT OF DISHONESTY.

The writer frankly admits that "the one great intrenchment of dishonesty left is the rich man's part in politics." The worst of it is, he maintains, is that the enemy is not a habitual criminal, but the man who stands high in business affairs, who follows the best morality of the day in other matters and exacts it scrupulously from others:—

Their positions, as one of them graphically put it to me, is this;—"I am the trustee for the interests of my stockholders. When I see a lot of scamps plotting to put through a law that will cost my company a hundred thousand dollars, and know that five thousand will stave them off for a year, do you suppose I hesitate to pay it? I think no more of it than of throwing out a lap-robe to a pack of wolves." That's the commercial ethics of politics in a nutshell.

It cannot be said that the instinct of the owners and handlers of capital to keep legislation on a money basis is, for their present purposes, unwise. For who can tell, in these times of populism, what a honest legislature may do? But a dishonest one does what it is paid to do.

As a matter of fact the legislation for which capitalists pay is on the whole good for our social scheme as it now runs. It is favourable to property, to business and vested interests of all kinds, and opposed to populistic experiments.

"THE NEW ARITHMETIC."

Yet the writer recognises that arbitrary power which has taken refuge in the purchase must be captured by the democratic spirit. "Arbitrary power is doomed." Meanwhile the writer would reassure anxious and patriotic Americans, to whom the outlook seems black:—

Their own methods do not seem able to deal with the problems that must come up. The new arithmetic which founds morality on egotism seems to them the worst of all. They are mistaken. The hateful remedy will destory the evil. What they suspect and repudiate can handle the things they fear.

The ghosts of many philosophers, ancient and modern, might smile at the idea of a morality based on egotism being a "new arithmetic." It is interesting to imagine what John Ruskin would have said of this article on "the progress of honesty" which, bases morality on egotism.

"BUSINESS TO-DAY IS HONESTY."

In the same magazine Mr. Lindsay Denison writes on the borrower as the banker sees him, and explains the credit clearing-house system, which rates a man according to his business character. Integrity, punctuality in payment, absence of extravagance and the like virtues are reckoned among a borrower's assets. Or as he puts it:—

It is quite possible for a man of known and established integrity to borrow a million and a half dollars on a piece of property worth approximately a million dollars. A man of known bad character, on the other hand, could not possibly borrow more than half as much, perhaps not so much as half as much.

The integrity of its owner adds 50 per cent. to the value of property considered as security. The writer asks, in fine:—

How can we avoid the conclusion that the business community is something better than a pack of wolves preying on their fellow-men and on each other by deceit and hard-heartedness and all manner of evil? The man who says that he cannot succeed in business because he is too honest is a whiner and a coward, and dares not face his own real faults. Business, to-day, is honesty.

THROUGH YANKEE GLASSES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

ARE WE TOO POLITE.

Here the expression thank youlacks all significance, being repeated without occasion, and alays with a metallic, insidious accent on the lastword that leaves you in doubt whether you are up against a parrot or a phonograph. For example, when the man returns my boots in the morning, he gives me no chance to thank him, but always steals my line, as though he were under obligations to me. Now, why should he thank me? I am sure I do not know, for it is certainly no favour on my part to let him clean my boots, and I should remember him just the same on parting.

Again, when the waitress pours your coffee she thanks you; when you leave the table someone dittoes, and as you take your hat and stick from the butler he passes along that same old "Thank you." But that is only the beginning. You give the 'busman a paltry coin, and he is right back at you with a ticket and a "Thank you." A heavy person sitting opposite mistakes your foot for the Aldershot parade ground, but immediately squares himself by saying—"Thank you." And in short, you hear so many encores before the day is over that you decide to annex that phrase, become skilful in its use, and defend yourself.

To this end you begin with the cigar-shop gir

WRITERS AND READERS.

For many years Mr. J. M. Dent has entertained the hope of issuing an edition of the Bible which, in small compass, but in large, clear type, would render accessible the latest accepted results of the best Biblical criticism of the age. His desire has been to present it free from doctrinal bias or denominational bent; in other words, as literature pure and simple. His hopes are now realised, for he has completed arrangements whereby the Temple Bible will be issued in twenty-four volumes, of which seventeen will be devoted to the Old Testament, and seven to the New. The edition will be accompanied by such aids as scholarship can supply for the elucidation of difficulties, but in the main the Bible will be presented in all the simplicity of the Authorised Version.

The Bishop of Ripon has consented to write a volume for the edition dealing with "The Introduction to the Study of Scripture." Each of the other volumes will be under the care of a separate editor, a scholar who has made close and special study of the book assigned him, and in each will be included a few pages of reference to such passages of the original as have influenced classic writers, like Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. The frontispieces will consist of reproductions in photogravure of emblematic subjects, mainly by great English artists. The first volume will be ready in about a fortnight's time, and will be the Book of Genesis, edited by Dr. Syace, Professor of Assyriology in Oxford. Next will come Exodus, with an introduction by Dr. Kennedy, the Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages at Edinburgh. The Temple Bible will be of the same size as the Temple Shakespeare.

A memoir of Felicia Skene, of Oxford, has lately been written by Miss E. C. Rickards, and will be issued in the autumn by Mr. John Murray. Miss Skene was a woman of remarkable powers and accomplishments; she was a traveller, author, linguist, and musician. Her father was the James Skene, of Rubislaw, whose friendship with Sir Walter Scott is recorded in the Dedication to the fourth canto of "Marmion." Miss Skine was well known for her philanthropic labours, carried on especially in city and county gaols, where for more than forty years she visited prisoners and endeavoured to ameliorate their condition. She was a woman of the type of Elizabeth Fry, of Norwich, and Sarah Martin, of Yarmouth.

During the quarter of a century over which his service in Burma extended, Dr. John Nisbet has seen great political, commercial, and social changes. He has now summarised these in a work entitled "Burma under British Rule, and Before," which Messrs. Constable will publish in two volumes in the autumn. Dr. Nisbet begins with a short history of the country down to the end of the second war, that in 1852. After narrating the main incidents of the war of 1885, and of the annexation in January 1886, he describes the pacification of Upper Burma between 1886 and 1890. The second volume opens with a consideration of the relative positions and the rivalry of Britain and France in Further India and Western China, a subject with which the proposed extension of the Burmese railways into Yunnan is closely connected. Several chapters are devoted to Burmese Buddhism.

Particulars have already been given of the edition of the works of William Hazlitt which Mr. J. M. Dent will publish in twelve volumes. The first is now so forward that it will be ready early in October. This will contain "The Round Table" (1817) "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays," "A Letter to, William Gifford, Esq." (1819), and Mr. W. E. Henley's critical and appreciative introduction. This is the first attempt at a collected edition of the writings of Hazlitt, and it is pleasant to be able to state that considerable interest has been taken in the venture by the reading public. "He was one of the very greatest critics who have ever lived," is Professor Saintsbury's description of Hazlitt in his "Short History of English Literature."

The next volume in the Story of the Nations series, published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, will be "Feudal England," which has been written by Miss Mary Bateson, of Newnham. Her object has been to present a picture of English feudal society in its several stages from the Norman Conquest to the fourteenth century, and special attention has been directed to the distinguishing characteristics of mediæval life and thought. The book will be divided into sections coinciding with well defined chronological periods, and in each part there will be chapters on the organisation of the Royal household, on the nobility, the clergy, the burgesses and traders, and the tillers of the soil.

One of the last books completed by Sir Walter Besant was "The Story of King Alfred," which he had written for Sir George Newnes's Library of Useful Stories. In his introduction, Sir Walter said:—"I desire to write such a history of the great King as shall be accessible and instructive to the great body—every year growing greater—of those who read books and wish to be acquainted with the nation's history. I shall endeavour not to exaggerate the achievements of the King—they want no exaggeration; or to overstate the obligations which the posterity of Alfred owe to his memory—they can hardly be overstated. The plain and unvarnished story should be sufficient." The book will be ready in a few days.

About fifteen years ago the old firm of Vizetelly issued a translation of one of Zola's books, under the strange title of "How Jolly Life Is." Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has now revised this version, and in September it will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in an edition uniform with the other novels of the French writer. It will have a fresh title, however, and this will be "The Joy of Life."

Mr. Andrew Lang's Christmas book for this year is entitled the Violet Fairy Book and will be published with eight coloured plates and fifty-four other illustrations. Another book of his is now in the press. It is called "The Mystery of Mary Stuart." It is an investigation into the character of Queen Mary, and especially as to her relations with the Earl of Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband, Lord Darnley. Mr. Lang has enjoyed the advantage of using authentic materials hitherto unknown to historians, among them a number of documents employed by Mary's enemies in getting up their case against her.

It seems that "Quo Vadis" has a sequel, which is now being translated by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin. The sequel to Mr. Clive Holland's "My Japanese Wife" is entitled "Mousme," and will publish on Sept. 1. Mr. John Milne will publish next month a new novel by Major Arthur Griffiths, entitled "A Set of Flats." "The Traitor's Way," by Mr. S. Levett-Yeats, will be published shortly by Messrs. Longmans. The Prophet of Berkeley-square is the title selected by Mr. R. Hichens for his next novel. Mr. John Murray will publish on Aug. 1 Mr. Anthony Hope's new novel, "Tristram of Blent," and on Sept. 3 Mr. S.R. Crockett's "Love Idylls."

Mr. D. Sidney Appleton, the second vice-president of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., is now in charge of the London branch of that firm, a branch which has existed for seventy years. A new and cheaper edition of Mr. F. Anstey's "The Man from Blankley's" will be published this season by Messrs. Longmans. Mr. J. M. Dent will issue "L'Avare" in his Temple Molière series. This edition is a model of tasteful typography and binding. Sir Thomas Lipton and the America Cup is the title of a little book dealing with the career of Sir Thomas., which Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier have in the press. It will be illustrated, and has been devised by the ambitious yachtsman. Among the forthcoming publications of the Clarendon Press is a volume containing the works of Thomas Kyd, which has been edited by Mr. F. S. Boas.

When Lord Goschen retired from office, Mr. Clement Shorter expressed a hope that his retirement would result in the speedy publication of the life of his grandfather, the publisher, on which he was known to have been long at work. The hope is fulfilled, and Mr. Murray will publish in the autumn in two volumes "The Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen, Publisher and Printer, of Leipzig, 1752-1829." The book will contain extracts from correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Korner, and other literary notabilities of the time. Lord Milner (than Mr. Alfred Milner, Mr. Goschen's secretary) wrote to Mr. Shorter describing the book as "far advanced" as long ago at 1888. In that letter Lord Milner said that Life and Times would not be the title, but it would fairly describe the contents. He said further that it would be of more value in relation to the life of Schiller than of Goethe, with whom Goschen's relations were merely those of publisher and author. Goschen and Schiller were intimately acquainted, and while both bachelors shared the same dwelling for some period.

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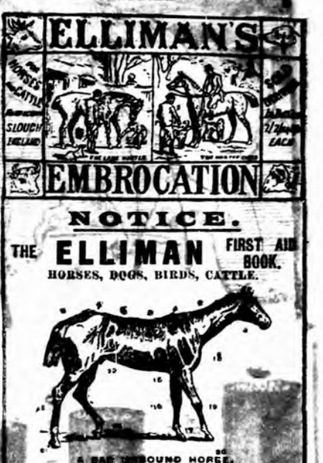
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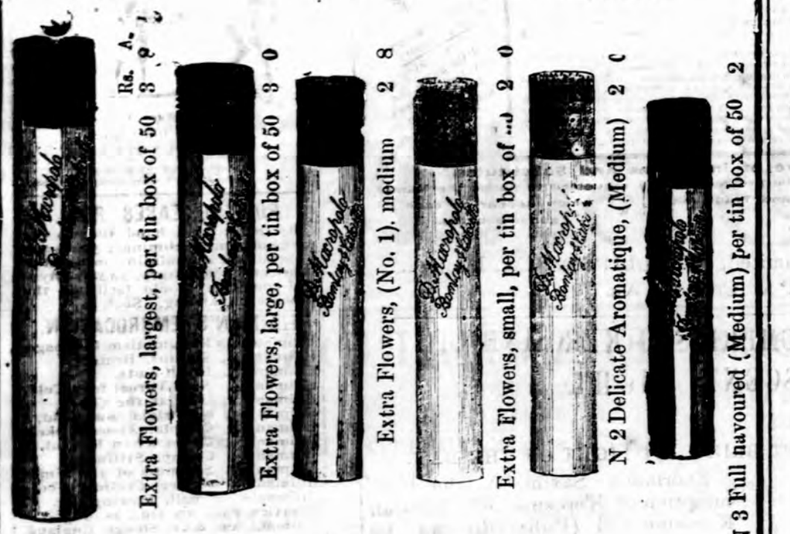
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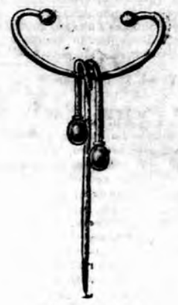

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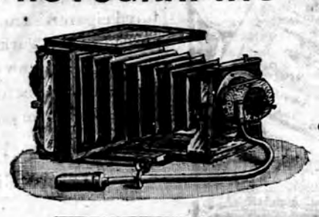

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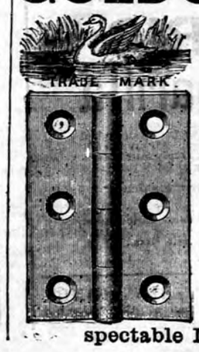

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